MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Al-Biqa' Situation -- Israeli and Syrian forces again clashed in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to Jerusalem and Damascus radios. A Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio said the Israelis opened fire at Syrian positions west of Zahlah, injuring two Syrians. Jerusalem radio reported that IDF soldiers fired at a group of Syrians trying to enter the area under Israeli control east of 'Ammiq village, forcing the intruders to flee. Asserting that Syrian and Israeli reinforcements have caused noticeable tension in Al-Biqa', the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the Syrians moved a SAM-8 battery into the hills north of Zahlah.

Security in 'Alayh Area, Beirut -- Christian Phalangists and Druze Socialists engaged in fierce clashes in villages south of 'Alayh throughout 13 October, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reports. An IDF unit entered the area during the evening in order to stop the fighting, Jerusalem radio noted. Earlier, Beirut radio complained that the IDF presence in the 'Alayh area was preventing the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the district to maintain security. Meanwhile, after a Lebanese Front meeting, Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil said the sectarian clashes are most serious and must be stopped as soon as possible, the radio reported.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Army resumed its search operations in the southern suburbs, Beirut radio noted. After a Higher Coordination Committee meeting chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil, the French ambassador confirmed that the security plan is to be expanded to include East Beirut. However, sources cited by the leftist daily AS-SAFIR claimed that the Phalangist military command has informed President al-Jumayyil that it rejects disarmament of its militia, AFP reported.

Israel on Withdrawal -- Both Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon have said Israel is not linking the IDF's departure from Lebanon with Israel's stated goal of signing a peace treaty with Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio. In an interview with the radio, Shamir said there is no reason in principle why Israel and the United States should not reach agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Political sources cited by the radio said Israel's plan for a political settlement in Lebanon has been composed in such a way that the United States will accept it with all its details. Earlier, the radio noted that the Israeli Cabinet accepted the proposal for the security arrangements Israel will insist on in Lebanon.

More on Massacre -- Lebanese authorities have so far discovered 762 bodies in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and around 1,200 additional murdered people were buried by their relatives, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

After meeting in Tunis with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said that although the likelihood of France's recognition of the PLO and of a possible meeting between 'Arafat and the French president were not discussed, 'Arafat will be welcome in France should he decide to visit, Tunis radio reported. 'Afafat told journalists that his 2-hour meeting with Cheysson was "fruitful," according to AFP.

Jordan and the PLO meanwhile agreed that the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] contingent in Jordan will be reinforced with heavy weapons and with PLA soldiers currently dispersed elsewhere in the Arab world, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir announced in Amman during an interview reported by AFP.

Reiterating the Syrian claim that five Palestinian groups have issued statements in Damascus rejecting a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, SANA said these organizations are: the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the Popular Struggle Front and the Palestine Liberation Front. However, Monte Carlo radio reported that the DFLP has denied issuing any recent statement on 'Arafat's visit to Jordan. According to INA, the PLO has protested to Morocco about Syrian attempts to interfere in the PLO's internal affairs. A Moroccan envoy arrived in Damascus on 13 October with a message for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus radio noted.

Egypt-Sudan

President Husni Mubarak told a Khartoum news conference that Egypt and Sudan have reached a joint defense agreement concerning the formation of a military command, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio asserts that the Iraqis mounted an offensive in the Mandali region early on 12 October, but were repulsed by Iranian forces and suffered 500 killed or wounded and 10 tanks destroyed. According to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian offensive in the same area and after fierce fighting 206 Iranians died.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 199 *14 October 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestinian Groups Attack Jordan, Confederation [SANA] A 1
DFLP Denies Statement on 'Arafat Jordan Visit [Monte Carlo] A 1
Khalid al-Hasan on 'Arafat Talks in Jordan [AL-KHALIJ 13 Oct] A 1
Khalil al-Wazir on PLA Forces in Jordan [AFP] A 2
PLO Protests Syrian Interference in PLO Affairs [INA] A 3
PLO Body Issues Statement on Palestinian Camps [San'a' VOP] A 3
PNC To Meet in Amman 'Within 1 Month' [AKHBAR AL-USBU' 14 Oct] A 4
PFLP Spokesman on Projected PNC Session [AL-KHALIJ 10 Oct] A 4
Yasir 'Arafat Grants Interview to AL-MAJALLAH [9-15 Oct] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Monetary Agency Issues 1981 Annual Report [GULF DAILY NEWS 13 Oct] C 1
Offshore Banking Profits [GULF DAILY NEWS 13 Oct] C 2
Further Details [GULF DAILY NEWS 13 Oct] C 2

KUWAIT

Greek Prime Minister Arrives 11 October C 2
Meets With Officials C 3
Transport Agreement Signed C 3
Comments on Talks [Athens] C 3
Holds News Conference C 4
More on News Conference C 5
Joint Communique C 6
Departs 13 October C 8
Acting Foreign Minister on Gulf War, Lebanon C 8

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Spokesman on Sudan-Egypt Integration C 9
Information Minister Comments on Mideast Issues [MENA] C 9

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Urges Reliance on Arab Labor Force [9 Oct] C 10

EGYPT

Mubarak Lauds Jordanian-Palestinian Confederation D 1
Cabinet Hails Integration Charter With Sudan D 1
Ambassador Ghurbal Examines Relations With U.S. D 1
British Foreign Secretary Arrives 11 October D 3
Greeted by 'Ali D 3
Meets With Mubarak D 3
Pym on Meeting With Mubarak D 3
Holds News Conference D 5
'Ali, Pym Interview D 8

IRAQ

Communique No 871: Forces Repulse Mandali Attack E 1
Hammadi Addresses New York Islamic Conference E 1
Commentary Warns Iranian Army Against Khomeyni E 2
Ghanaian Official Arrives in Baghdad for Talks E 3
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; New Bangladesh Ambassador E 3

JORDAN

Further Reportage on Yasir 'Arafat Visit F 1
Protests Delegation Exclusion [INA] F 1
Denies Withdrawal Contacts [AR-RA'Y 13 Oct] F 1
Council of Ministers Discusses 'Arafat Visit F 1
Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Meets 13 October F 2
Al-Qasim Returns From UN Session 13 October F 2

LEBANON

Report on Cabinet Meeting, Al-Wazzan Statement G 1
Phalange Differences Said To Delay Security Plan G 2
Papers Discuss Security, Reagan Peace Plan G 2
Qulaylat, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Army Harassment G 3
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Al-Jumayyil, French Envoy Meet 13 October G 3
Army To Begin East Beirut Deployment 14 October G 3
P. Al-Jumayyil Calls for Solving 'Alayh Issue G 4
Al-Jumayyil To Send Army to 'Alayh To End Clash G 4

SYRIA

Military Spokesman on Cease-fire Violation H 1
Moroccan Envoy Arrives With Message for Al-Asad H 1
Khaddam Confers With GDR's Oskar Fischer H 1
Prime Minister al-Kasm Returns From CSSR Visit H 1
Syrian-Soviet Society Marks Treaty Anniversary H 1
Arab People's Conference Ends Meeting 8 Oct H 2

ISRAEL

Cabinet Approves Security Proposal for Lebanon I 1
Plan Outlined I 1
Sharon Aide Departs for U.S. To Deliver Plan I 2
Shamir Interviewed on Upcoming Talks With Shultz I 2
Peace Treaty Not Precondition I 3
Comments on PLO-Jordan Talks I 3
Sharon on U.S. Role in Reaching Agreement I 3
Levi: Strive for Coordination of Stands With U.S. I 4
[MA'ARIV 13 Oct]
Criticism of Reagan Mideast Peace Plan Reviewed I 5
[MA'ARIV 8 Oct]
Sharon Allows Reopening of Sidon, Tyre Ports I 9
IDF Commander on Syrian Artillery Capabilities I 10
[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Oct]
Syrian Infiltration Attempt Foiled Near Yanta I 10
IDF Intervenes in Druze-Phalange Clash 13 Oct I 10
Phalange Commander Admits Role in Massacre I 10
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 13 Oct]
Wounded Syrian POW Released 14 October I 11
IDF Releases 2,000 Detainees From Ansar Camp I 11
UNIFIL Commander Comments on Force's Role I 11

Ehrlich Pays Visit to Samaria Settlements I 12
Judaea, Samaria Settlement Plans Outlined I 12
New Samaria Settlement Dedicated 10 October I 13
Religious Settlement in W. Bank Approved I 13
Officials Urge Hardline Stand on Territories I 14
Majority Supports Continuation of Settlement I 14
[HA'ARETZ 8 Oct]
Labor To Launch Offensive To Topple Coalition I 14
[HA'ARETZ 8 Oct]
Moda'i Blasts Likud Partners to Coalition I 15
Recent 'Rift' in Relations With Egypt Viewed I 15
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 13 Oct]
Egypt Hindering Citizens Wanting To Visit Israel I 16
Jordan Bridges Opened for Tourist Traffic I 16
Government Wants Free Trade Zone With U.S. I 17
[HA'ARETZ 10 Oct]
Government To Request $160-Million IMF Loan I 17
[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Oct]

NORTH AFRICA

SUDAN

Mubarak, Numayri Hold Khartoum News Conference [MENA] Q 1
Mubarak Leaves Khartoum 13 Oct Q 7

TUNISIA

'Arafat in Tunis To Meet France's Cheysson Q 7
Cheysson on Meeting Q 8
'Arafat: Talks Fruitful [AFP] Q 8
'Arafat Would Welcome Invitation To Visit France Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Haile Mariam Arrives in Moscow 12 Oct R 1
[cross-reference]

TANZANIA

France's Cheysson Arrives on Official Visit R 1

UGANDA

USSR Reported 'Ready To Extend More Aid' R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CONGO

Soviet Women's Delegation Arrives 8 October S 1

GABON

Two Accords Signed With Nigeria As Talks End [AFP] S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

USSR Peace Council Delegation Pays Visit T 1
[GHANIAN TIMES 23 Sep]

NIGERIA

Nigerian, Chadian Leaders Hold Talks in Kaduna T 1
Habre Government Recognized T 2
Shagari Takeover of Defense Criticized [AFP] T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MAURITIUS

Former Minister Forms New Political Party [AFP] U 1

NAMIBIA

DTA Threatens 'To Go Over to Opposition' [AFP] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviet 'Espionage Ship' Sighted Off Coast U 2

ZIMBABWE

Angola's Dos Santos Begins Official Visit U 2
Official Talks Begin U 2
Harare Commentary U 2
Luanda Report on Visit U 3
Luncheon Speeches [AFP] U 4
Two Military Leaders Indicted for Treason [AFP] U 5

PALESTINIAN GROUPS ATTACK JORDAN, CONFEDERATION

JN132119 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2043 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) -- Five Palestinian organizations have issued statements in Damascus attacking the Jordanian regime and the so-called confederation with Jordan which is frequently mentioned.

The five organizations, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], the Popular Struggle Front and the Palestine Liberation Front, have asserted that the current stage is sensitive and calls for an urgent session of the Palestine National Council.

The PFLP-GC Central Committee has warned against proceeding on the course of King Husayn and against the attempts to authorize the king to represent the PLO and the Palestinian people because these suspicious attempts are a constitutional violation of the Palestine National Council resolutions and the PLO Executive Committee resolutions and a flagrant abandonment of the legitimate PLO representation of the Palestinian people, stripping it of its right and authority as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The PFLP-GC Central Committee, in a statement issued at the end of its meeting on 11 October, asked those leading this trend to stop their attempts to relinquish the destiny and rights of the Palestinian people and urged the Palestinian Resistance factions to put an end to these defeatist political practices and to adhere firmly to the Palestine National Charter and the resolutions of the successive national councils.

The committee warned against running after the illusions of settlement by yielding to U.S.-Zionist conditions at the expense of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and the Arab nation's just causes. The committee drew attention to the fact that the proposed U.S. settlements, such as the Reagan plan and King Husayn's initiative, harm the legitimacy of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and right to repatriation and ignore the struggle of this people and their national forces since the beginning of this [word indistinct] until now by accepting a humiliating surrender.

DFLP DENIES STATEMENT ON 'ARAFAT JORDAN VISIT

JN131920 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] In Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] explained that it had issued no recent political statement, particularly on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan. The DFLP policy is clear and consists of remaining committed to the Palestinian people's legitimate right to establish an independent state under the PLO.

KHALID AL-HASAN ON 'ARAFAT TALKS IN JORDAN

GF132030 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Kuwait -- Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu as-Sa'id, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has said that the main goal of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan and his discussions with King Husayn is to coordinate among the members of the Arab delegation which will visit Moscow, Beijing and Paris and which includes Jordan and the PLO.

In a telephone conversation with AL-KHALIJ, Abu as-Sa'id pointed out that with his visit to Jordan, 'Arafat completed his meetings with the Palestinian forces in all their positions to explain what took place at the Fes summit. He said: Considering that Jordan represents a basic element in the conflict with the enemy, a clarification of Jordanian-Palestinian relations during the upcoming stage of the Palestinian people and the Revolution forces, including the forces present in Jordan, was essential. This naturally required a meeting between 'Arafat and King Husayn.

In his statement, Abu as-Sa'id stressed the necessity of preventing Washington and Tel Aviv from playing with the Jordanian-Palestinian issue in a way that causes conflict, as in the past. Following the Fes summit, this requires a clear Palestinian-Jordanian meeting to deal with establishing the bases for future moves.

Abu as-Sa'id stressed that the Palestinian Revolution has made clear more than once that the independent Palestinian state comes first -- afterwards, the leadership of this state will decide on its relations with Jordan. He said These relations are supposed to involve a confederation. The Palestinian official also affirmed that although Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] talks with King Husayn were official, their results will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Palestine National Council, which might hold a meeting in Algeria, "though it was preferable to hold it in Jordan," so that the PLO can begin a new course in its political struggle to achieve the goals of the Palestinian people.

Abu as-Sa'id demanded that everyone stay away from revilement and said: At this critical time, during which some brothers might have some criticism, the situation requires a maximum degree of unity. Criticism should stem from the unity of the Palestinian leadership, the independence of the Palestinian decision and the alert awareness of the interests of the Palestinian people, whose relations with any Arab country are not based on the nature of the country's relations with other Arab countries, but on the independence and supreme interest of the Palestinian people's struggle.

Abu as-Sa'id said: The hope that was inspired by the battles of Beirut should not be chained to those who have different views, amity and relations. The issue is bigger than all of us and the people more important than all of us.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON PLA FORCES IN JORDAN

NC131820 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Randa Habib]

[Text] Amman, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Palestinian military forces in Jordan will be bolstered following an agreement between the Jordanian authorities and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy head of the Palestinian armed forces, said here today.

In an exclusive interview with Agence France-Presse here, Mr al-Wazir said that details on the Palestinian military reinforcement will be drawn up by a joint committee headed by himself and by Jordanian Army chief Ash-Sharif Zay ibn Shakir.

One of the first steps will be to send in heavy armaments to the Badr contingent of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) stationed in Jordan, he said. Another will be to send Palestinian troops overseas for intensive training, he added.

Mr al-Wazir said that PLA soldiers currently spread through various Arab countries will be moved to Jordan to join up with the Badr division. The Badr contingent had no heavy armaments yet, he said.

Asked whether peace or war lay ahead in the near future, Mr al-Wazir said that the "Arab nation was making a grave mistake if it set aside the possibility of a military solution" to the Palestinian struggle for a homeland. "Arab leaders must understand that the basic element is military build-up", he said. Lasting peace, he added, depended on military power. But peace "was a long way off", he said.

"Israel refuses peace" and President Ronald Reagan's September 1 Middle East plan "fails to accept the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state". The Reagan plan does not recognize the PLO and "fails to take account of the Palestinian people's 35 years of suffering", he added.

Commenting on the possibility of setting up a Palestinian-Jordanian federation in the future, the PLA chief said that current talks between the two had centered on "a common strategy and the development of future cooperation" and would continue. Talks between Jordan and the Palestinian leadership on the situation in the Israeli occupied territories will also be kept up, he stressed.

PLO PROTESTS SYRIAN INTERFERENCE IN PLO AFFAIRS

JN131134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat, 13 Oct (INA) -- The PLO has communicated to Morocco, which is the chairman of the current Arab League session, its protest against the Syrian regime's attempts to interfere in the PLO's internal affairs. The PLO also expressed its rejection of all the Syrian regime's attempts to impose trusteeship on it.

An INA correspondent has learned that Morocco told the PLO that Moroccan-Syrian talks will shortly be held on this subject. It is well-known that the Syrian regime has recently embarked on interfering in the PLO's affairs in an attempt to dominate the PLO's independent decision. Moreover, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has made statements in which he denied Yasir 'Arafat's legitimate leadership of the PLO.

PLO BODY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN CAMPS

GF131731 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The PLO Central Council reviewed in its meeting in Amman on 12 October reports received from Lebanon on the practices of the Lebanese Army in the Palestinian camps there, particularly the acts of oppression represented by detention and mass arrests, torture and [word indistinct] in addition to other violations of human rights. It also reviewed the delusive media campaign that accompanied all that and depicted the shelters that were built up with the knowledge and approval of the Lebanese Government so that civilians could take refuge there during the Zionist shelling that was aimed at them for long years... [sentence incomplete] The Central Council then discussed the means to ensure the safety of the Palestinian civilians and preserve their human rights in accordance with the commitments made by the Lebanese Government on the international, Arab and PLO levels.

The PLO Central Council announces its profound denunciation and condemnation of these practices and calls for the following:

1. The Lebanese Government undertake its responsibilities in protecting the Palestinian civilians and the Palestinian institutions which are imposed by national and international considerations in accordance with its commitments.

2. The Arab countries shoulder their responsibilities and hold urgent contacts with the Lebanese Government about this issue.

3. The members of the multinational force and the UN General Assembly shoulder their responsibilities in protecting the Palestinian civilians in accordance with their commitments.

The PLO stresses that it will shoulder its responsibilities in protecting its people and it will adopt the necessary measures to achieve that.

PNC TO MEET IN AMMAN 'WITHIN 1 MONTH'

JN140927 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] AKHBAR AL-USBU' has learned that the Palestine National Council [PNC] will hold an important meeting within 1 month in Amman to consider the results of the successful talks that took place between His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and to approve what was agreed upon during these talks.

PFLP SPOKESMAN ON PROJECTED PNC SESSION

GF101542 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Oct 82 p 14

[Report on "exclusive" statement by PFLP spokesman Basam Abu Sharif to AL-KHALIJ correspondent in Damascus -- date not given]

[Excerpts] PFLP spokesman Basam Abu Sharif said that the expected session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] will be very important because it will be the first session of the new council, and, in addition, it is convening after the Palestinian-Israeli war and after the savage massacres in Sabra, Shatila and Bi'r Hasan camps. He said the council is supposed to discuss the lessons of the battle and set up a program for the national Palestinian work in the coming stage. In a statement to AL-KHALIJ he added that a Palestinian people's congress will precede the meeting of the Naitonal Council and said that Arab, international and Palestinian efforts will be exerted to support the Palestinian issue, to express full backing of the Palestinian people's struggle and to uncover the crimes committed by the enemy against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Regarding the views that will be raised at the upcoming Palestine National Council session, Abu Sharif stressed the following:

A. The continuation of struggle against the Camp David accords and the concept they represent.

B. Struggle against the administrative autonomous rule plan proposed by the Camp David accords.

C. Struggle against Reagan's proposal which practically translates the U.S. understanding of the autonomous rule.

D. The undoubted affirmation that the Palestinian struggle at this stage is aimed at establishing an independent Palestinian state on a part of the national Palestinian soil without limitations or conditions.

In addition, the council is supposed to specify the methods of new work in its first session -- methods that are related to the continuation and acceleration of armed Palestinian struggle, new methods of work regarding the deepening of relations between the Palestinian Revolution and the Arab liberation movement, new methods of work regarding the polarization of international public opinion and employment of the world's progressive democratic forces to support the struggle of our people.

Regarding the new stage, Abu Sharif said it requires a serious confrontation to eliminate all previous threats. The new stage requires taking a stand on some of the wrong acts -- a stand on certain prevailing manifestations of obesity and a serious stand on certain bureaucratic features that have appeared. This serious stand which the national council is supposed to adopt will necessarily mean the creation of tasks in this direction that can contribute to developing the PLO to strive toward reaching a high level of activity in dealing with all matters and to reestablishing the Palestinian-Arab relationship, as this relationship is primarily between the Palestinian liberation movement and the factions of the Arab liberation movement. The coming stage requires practical tasks that are aimed at stepping up armed struggle inside the occupied lands, at escalating our popular and political struggle inside the occupied lands and at deepening and augmenting our political, diplomatic and popular efforts in the arena of international public opinion in order to change this opinion from moral support into solid material support on which we can rely throughout our difficult march.

During this session the council committees are also supposed to discuss means to protect the Palestinian decision and to avoid its falling into the trap set by Reagan through his proposal. The council's committees are also required to study during this session all the means of escalating our armed struggles and bringing about a unified Palestinian military formula. The committees are also required to discuss the means of developing our information efforts, both in the Arab and international arenas, so that we can ensure continued support from these two forces regarding the struggle of our people.

Regarding the military presence of the Palestinian Revolution in Syria, the PFLP spokesman said: Until now, the fighting Palestinian troops stationed in Al-Biqa' and the north are still on maximum alert side by side with the Syrian troops in confrontation of the Zionist enemy. As for our troops which left Lebanon -- the greater part of which left for Syria -- they are now undergoing a reorganization process and training so that they can be ready for any combat tasks at the nearest opportunity.

YASIR 'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-MAJALLAH

PM111555 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 9-15 Oct 82 pp 1-5

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Abdallah al-Jafri in Jidda -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to ask you first whether there is any possibility of the PLO being recognized by the United States. What are the possibilities?

[Answer] I regret to say that a great power like the United States is ignoring the facts of the situation in the Middle East -- the area it considers its most important sphere of influence. Indeed, it is trying to be the only influential power in the area and is even competing with its European allies in this field and striving to have the area exclusively for itself.

I will not speak about the other party -- the socialist side and the socialist countries. It is unfortunate in this regard that a great power should solely adopt the view of the enemy of this Arab nation -- the Zionist enemy which it has been providing with such strength, with unlimited potential and with unlimited military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic support. It has fully adopted Israel, thus disregarding its interests in the area and the whole future of those interests.

Not only that -- I also have the right to ask: Is it permissible for a great power, which is one of the two superpowers, to make such ugly mistakes that directly affect humanity as the mistake it is committing now in relation to the Palestinian problem, which is the central problem on the Arab level, the Islamic level, the nonaligned level and the world liberation movement level and the number one problem in the world? Can the United States deal with this problem so superficially? I say "superficially" when we look at matters in absolute terms, but I do not look at them as an absolute [as published]. Therefore, the United States is making a mistake as well as committing a sin in its dealings with the Palestinian problem, which sooner or later will reflect on U.S. interests in the area.

Is it permissible for mankind's and the world's basic problems -- foremost of which is the Palestinian problem -- to be treated with such indifference? Is it right for the American people to agree with their government's mistakes against this cause, whose justice has been internationally endorsed? Is it permissible for successive U.S. administrations to ignore international legality and the UN resolutions regarding the 20th century's most just cause? Will the American people continue to accept these wrong principles in their government's policy?

I will give you an example in this regard. Why does the U.S. Administration speak about a secret pledge made by one of its secretaries of state, namely Kissinger, who said after leaving office: "I have served my nation to my satisfaction"? He said I have served not "the American people" but "my nation". He repeated this several times.

Is it morally and politically permissible for the United States to commit itself to a pledge imposed on it by its secretary of state secretly in a secret pact, forgetting all its public and successive commitments to the United Nations and the Security Council? How can the administration talk about a secret agreement to which its secretary of state committed it and forget all its other international obligations in the United Nations?

I would like to say here, while fully realizing the significance of U.S. recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people, that it is our duty in the PLO to do our utmost in order to break through the wall that blind interests -- and I underline blind interests -- are trying to build with the so-called Israeli lobby. I do not believe in such a lobby; there is no such thing as the Israel or Zionist lobby. What there is is an invented lobby. I would say that there is an American lobby in Israel. There is an invented lobby to silence us Arabs.

[Question] President Reagan's plan to give the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians and to establish a Palestinian entity there to be politically linked to Jordan means that the United States does not recognize the Palestinians as a state. What is your comment?

[Answer] I would like to ask the world and the American people: Does President Reagan still adhere to his plan since the Shatila and Sabra massacre and since U.S. credibility vanished in the alleyways of Sabra and Shatila in innocent blood? Who can now believe any U.S. administration? Who can? Where is the word honor?

I have with me written pledges. Before you ask me the next question I would like to ask a question of them, and the answer will be a credibility test: How do I know that the proposed plan is not the same as the pledge given to me in Beirut, namely, the guarantee of the camps' security? The written guarantee that I was given has lost its credibility. How do I know that the proposed plan will not be the same as those guarantees?

I have given neither a positive nor a negative opinion of the plan, but I would like first to talk about the credibility that was lost in the rumbling of tanks that crushed the live bodies of our people, our children, women and men in Sabra and Shatila camps. I would refer to the blood that was shed in 'Akka and Ghaza hospitals, to which Haig referred in his speech a few days ago, and ask: Whom shall I believe? Shall I believe the former secretary of state who started the battle with us, or the new secretary of state, who has ended it with us? Or shall I believe President Reagan, who supervised both? Are these not the right questions?

A few days ago we read Haig's statements in the newspapers: "When the U.S. Administration gave pledges to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian command, it knew that those pledges would not be respected and that it was preparing for an invasion operation."

Palestinian blood is sacred; we will never foresake or forget it. Never.

[Question] A seven-man committee was set up by the Fes summit. What steps has the committee taken, and what has it achieved so far? Will you be a member of that committee and visit the United States in that capacity?

[Answer] I am actually a member of the committee that consists of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and the PLO. It was supposed to meet on 3 October at the foreign minister level. King Husayn then asked that the meeting be postponed until 11 October. The committee is supposed to meet at the foreign minister level and draw up a work plan to be submitted to the Arab kings and presidents for approval and implementation.

As for my going to the United States, that will be decided by the committee. I have the right to choose the country I want to visit. In this case, I do not represent the PLO; I will not go as a representative of Palestine. I will go as a representative of an Arab summit. I will go any time. This will be the first time that an Arab summit makes such collective resolutions.

[Question] What do you expect from the work of this committee, and how far will it succeed?

[Answer] I consider the committee necessary for the implementation of the summit resolutions. This is the first time that a committee to follow up the implementation of decisions has been formed at the level of kings and presidents. There was an international response to the conference before and after it. Or you can say that international response has now begun.

[Question] What does the PLO Executive Committee chairman expect Europe to do for the just Palestanian rights? Do you expect a positive European stand?

[Answer] I also wonder: Can there be positive European stands? I believe in the proverb that says: Nobody can do for you better than what you can do for yourself. If you are not strong, nobody respects you. The policy of "turning the other cheek" will be perilous not only for us but also for our children. It is our right and we owe it to this nation and to future generations to begin talking to the world in a different tone from that we have used hitherto.

It has been proved that the world does not respect the weak. If Sharon had been able to enter Beirut on a white horse, as he imagined, and capture the Palestinian leadership -- whether prisoners, martyrs, or wounded -- he would have done so. However, he entered Beirut with the collusion of the United States, Sarkis and Bashir al-Jumayyil. This is the first time I have said this -- with the former Lebanese president and Bashir al-Jumayyil. He entered it after the brave fighters had left, to perpetrate his massacre with such treachery and deceit.

The European stand will change positively or negatively only inasmuch as our stand is positive or negative. As long as the West and the United States and the world feel that their interests are untouched, there will be no stand with us and no understanding of our rights.

[Question] Many tragic stories are being told since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon regarding the killing of Palestinians and the terrible massacre of the residents of Sabra and Shatila. Could you tell us some of what has not been revealed?

[Answer] The victims of Sabra and Shatila so far exceed 6,000. To this day bodies and mass graves are being discovered daily. 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp was razed to the ground and so were 14 other camps. Some Lebanese villages were also destroyed as well as three Lebanese towns, namely An-Nabatiyah, Sidon and Tyre. This is in addition to Beirut. There are 72,000 martyrs, wounded and missing persons.

The Israelis admitted 2,156 casualties, the highest figure ever. Rabin commented on this figure: "Sharon has crossed the red line of Israel's tolerance."

The operation is self-evident: It is a U.S.-Israeli operation with the participation of some Lebanese officials. There was also collusion by the UN forces when they opened the road for the Israeli forces to pass. Was it conceivable for such passage to be granted to the Israeli forces? Where is the sanctity of international resolutions?

The war has revealed many things. Only a few days ago it was admitted that the flow of arms and ammunition to Israel did not stop throughout the war. Only recently they stopped cluster bombs but then resumed supplying them.

[Question] What was the content of the last message you sent to President Sarkis before your departure from Beirut?

[Answer] In my message to Sarkis in reply to his message I said: "Thank you. You have made me pay all the bills in full: the Lebanese bill in full, the U.S. bill in full, the Israeli bill in full, and some of the Arab bills. Do you have any more bills that I must pay before I leave?"

In fact I have paid all the bills; I owe nothing to anybody. Let us talk calmly. We were not fighting Israel; we were fighting the United States. The U.S. stands in the Security Council are proof enough. The United States left no stone unturned in order to protect Israel -- the use of several vetos, even in the case of the Beirut massacre.

Now the U.S. media have begun attempting to water down the massacre, as if those martyrs were mere rats or hares to be hunted. Why, are we dogs? Is our blood cheap and theirs precious? Their children precious and ours cheap?

I would like to ask my Arab brothers once again: Sharon has chosen the path; what path will my nation choose? This is what matters.

Sharon has chosen the path of massacres; what path will my nation choose?

[Question] With regard to the PLO's relations with Egypt, will your visit open a new chapter? When will a date be fixed for it? What results do you expect in the relations between the PLO and Egypt?

[Answer] No, no date has been fixed.

I would like to visit Egypt. In response to every positive step President Mubarak has taken I have been positive with him. When he withdrew the Egyptian ambassador from Israel I sent a telegram thanking him. During the war, when President Mubarak took positive stands, I thanked him. I want such positive steps by President Mubarak to continue and hope that they will continue, including the invitation to visit Egypt.

[Question] So you have not yet received an invitation?

[Answer] No, I have received no invitation so far.

BAHRAIN

MONETARY AGENCY ISSUES 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

GF130508 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Bahrain's annual inflation rate measured by the government consumer price index was around 8 per cent last year. Bahrain Monetary Agency's annual report released this week also reveals that BD 3 million is to be spent on searching for new oil fields on the island.

First to be tapped in the Gulf area — Bahrain's 50-year old oil field — has been showing signs of exhausting, and production has slumped by 5 per cent over the last 10 years. Drilling is likely to start by the end of the year and prospecting should take around 14 months.

The report warns that the full impact of the glut in the international market will be felt this year.

Despite a fall in oil production last year -- 46,000 barrels a day compared with 48,000 -- the value of oil exports during last year was up by BD 253 million over the previous year. There was also a substantial increase in the production of refined oil. The refinery exceeded its maximum installed capacity of 250,000 barrels a day.

Bahrain's Balance of Payments 1979 - 1981

(Million BD)

		1979	1980	1981
A.	Trade balance	2.7	44.5	96.0
	Oil exports	772.5	1206.6	1459.6
	Oil imports	476.0	749.9	935.1
	Non-oil exports	175.5	150.9	187.7
	Non-oil imports	469.3	563.1	616.2
B.	Services, transfers, capital (net)	9.2	147.8	123.0
	Travel	22.0	20.2	22.2
	Investment income	10.1	28.9	88.5
	Workers remittances	-106.4	-106.6	-119.4
	All other items	83.5	205.3	131.7
C.	Overall balance (A plus B)	11.9	192.3	219.0
D.	Reserve movements (increase)	-11.9	-192.3	-219.0
	Official reserves (net)	-63.0	-109.2	-136.5
	Commercial banks (net)	51.1	- 83.1	- 82.5

Offshore Banking Profits

GF130510 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Bahrain's Offshore Banking Units, (OBUS), which have made the island one of the world's leading money markets had a bumper year in 1981, with profits soaring from approximately $200 million to $350 million.

The Bahrain Monetary Agency's annual report, just published, says the OBUS are of increasing benefit to the island: They spent $160 million -- 48 percent more than in 1980 -- on goods and services and salaries. In addition they employ more than 1,000 Bahrainis.

Total assets and liabilities of the 65 OBUS grew 35 percent to top $50 billion for the first time. Arab banks increased their share of the OBU market from 36 percent to 44 percent, mainly at the expense of American and British banks.

The report presented a healthy picture of banking operations in Bahrain last year, although several sectors were adversely affected by international market conditions. Revenue from foreign exchange dealing was less than half of the previous year: $11 million, down from $26 million in 1980.

Private domestic liquidity increased 29 percent.

Further Details

GF130516 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] At the end of 1981 the banking and financial system of Bahrain comprised, besides the BMA [Bahrain Monetary Agency], 18 commercial banks (excluding the Continental Illinois National Bank which was transformed into an OBU [Offshore Banking Unit] early in 1982, one specialized bank for housing and the Bahrain Islamic Bank which is a special commercial bank.

In addition, it embraced 65 OBU's (as against 58 in 1980), 48 representative offices (corresponding to 43 for last year), 9 investment companies (as compared to 6 for the preceding year), 6 money brokers, and 19 insurance companies.

Of the commercial banks operating onshore, the Bahraini private sector held equity interest in 4 banks. It owned wholly Al-Ahli Commercial Bank and held 51 percent of the share capital of Bahrain National Bank (with the government holding the balance of 49 percent).

KUWAIT

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 11 OCTOBER

LD111628 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, arrived at Kuwait International Airport at 1730 today on an official visit to Kuwait. He is heading an official delegation that includes a number of senior officials in the Greek Government.

An official welcome was accorded to the prime minister at the airport, headed by the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Salim as-Sabah and a number of state officials.

Meets With Officials

LD121146 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] His highness the amir of Kuwait received Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his accompanying delegation at 0900 today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Khalifah al-Khalifah, minister of electricity and water resources.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Salim as-Sabah received Andreas Papandreo and his accompanying delegation at Government House at 1030. Talks between the two countries began at 1045. The Kuwaiti side was headed by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and the Greek side by Andreas Papandreou.

The talks dealt with the good relations between the two friendly countries in various areas and ways of strengthening them, as well as other issues of joint interest.

A private meeting was held between the prime minister and heir apparent and the Greek prime minister.

Transport Agreement Signed

LD121932 Kuwait KUNA in English 1652 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 12 (KUNA) -- An agreement on international overland transport of passengers and cargo was concluded today between Greece and Kuwait, it was officially announced.

According to the agreement passenger and cargo traffic between the two states will be greatly facilitated and all obstacles in this connection will be removed. The two sides will extend dual concessions and passengers both ways will be exempted from transit fees and customs or any other charges.

The agreement stipulates the formation of a joint committee to activate transport operations between the two countries. The committee which will meet alternatively in Kuwait and Athens will also be assigned to settle all disputes that may arise.

The agreement was signed for Kuwait by Communications Minister 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi with the Greek Minister of National Economy Arsenis at a ceremony attended by senior officials of Kuwait Ministry of Transport.

Comments on Talks

NC122350 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The possibilities of economic cooperation with Kuwait are great. This is what Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated to newsmen who are accompanying him on his visit to this Arab country. Indeed, we had very interesting and effective talks, the prime minister added, with the amir and the crown prince and the prime minister of Kuwait, just as the Greek ministers had with their Kuwaiti counterparts.

Papandreou added: First of all there is a political desire on the part of the leadership of the Arab country to listen to every request from Greece. I want to say that it is solely up to our country regarding which concrete efforts for investments will be jointly undertaken with horizons not merely within Kuwait [word indistinct] or Greece but with broader international horizons. The doors are wide open for our own concrete proposals in which the Government of Kuwait is ready to participate and promote.

In connection with the possibilities for economic cooperation, the prime minister stressed, these constitute an extension of the political cooperation which we are developing within the framework of our multidimensional foreign policy and particularly within the framework of our decisive support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their lost homeland.

Finally, the prime minister said that he has invited on behalf of the president of the republic, the amir of Kuwait, and he personally invited, the Kuwaiti prime minister to visit Greece. The invitations were accepted and the dates of the visits will be fixed later.

Holds News Conference

LD132020 Kuwait KUNA in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 13 (KUNA) -- If permitted to continue functioning in Greece, American bases will never be allowed to touch on Arab interests, visiting Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou said Wednesday.

At a press conference prior to his departure, Papandreou said talk will start October 27 between Greece and the United States to determine the future of those bases. The talks will mainly concentrate on a time schedule for closure of the bases and the imposition of Greek inspection over their operations.

At the beginning of the conference held at Salam Palace, the Greek premier expressed deep gratitude and appreciation for H.H. the amir, H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah and for Kuwait's Government and people for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him and the accompanying delegation. Papandreou said he had held fraternal and constructive talks with H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and prime minister and that the ministers accompanying him had also made similar talks with their Kuwaiti counterparts.

The Greek premier said his talks here dealt with the situation in the Gulf region and that of the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Southeast Asia. He said that the two sides expressed identical views concerning those issues and that the policies of both Kuwait and Greece were identical in that respect.

Other discussions during the visit dealt with economic cooperation, Papandreou said. He affirmed that he will return home with important agreements and pointed out to the wide possibilities for joint cooperation and investment opportunities in various fields. A joint committee will be formed by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of both Kuwait and Greece to group officials from the Ministries of National Economy who will be assigned with the coordination and administration of the commerical exchange operation, Papandreou said adding that this operation would include fields other than trade and investment, but he declined to elaborate.

Papandreou spoke about his visit this morning to Kuwait national museum and said he saw antiques which indicated the old links between the Arab and Greek nations. He added that it is only natural that all Greek governments, and particularly the present one, work for bolstering bilateral relations with Kuwait.

He also referred to strong ties between the Greek and Palestinian peoples and the support Greece had extended to the Palestinian people's question on their lands.

Papandreou explained that the general framework of his government policy is to maintain close cooperation with Arab countries and to show solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the restoration of their rights, and said the crisis of the Palestinian people brings back to the mind of the Greek people the history of 1922 incidents when Greeks were deported from Asia Minor. "The prevalence of the armed conflict in the region was another factor that made us show more solidarity than ever," the Greek premier said.

Papandreou said that his government and party believe that granting military bases to any foreign country means political and national restrictions and infringement on the country's independence and disclosed that the main objective of his government is to get rid of all foreign bases in Greece. He added that the history of the American bases and facilities in Greece goes back to 1949 following the Greek civil war and after the American intervention in accordance with President Truman declaration. He also added that the American presence was very strong, particularlty in economic affairs, when all the agreements at that time were having imperialist features.

Papandreou said his government would take a decision concerning American bases after taking into consideration American military interests in the region and the standing conflict between Greece and Turkey on the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus. The U.S. is still sending military aid to Turkey and Greece but with a ratio of 10 to 7, Papandreou said.

He denied that his party belongs to the Socialist International "because it grouped parties which lacked uniformity," and said his party is maintaining excellent bilateral relations with some parties belonging to that group.

Papandreou said that the European Common Community summit conference held in Brussels has recognised the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that the summit had agreed on the Palestinian self-determination when they called for a homeland for the Palestinians. Papandreou said that his new stand was taken in response to the Greek participation and efforts at the summit. He added that his country has officially recognised the PLO and approved the opening of an office in Athens and that in response to Greek efforts the ECC countries had welcomed the Arab Fes summit resolutions.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, Papandreou said that the continuation of that armed conflict had caused negative impacts particularly on the two warring countries and is likely to affect other countries in the region and not only neighbouring states. He added that his country is unable to play an important role in putting an end to the war. We can play the role of mediator "but no side asked us to do so."

More on News Conference

LD131526 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1117 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Oct (KUNA) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou renewed his country's support for the PLO and for the Palestinian people's struggle to establish their independent state.

On the last day of his 3-day official visit to Kuwait, he declared that U.S. military bases in Greece would never be used to harm Arab states. He said this was agreed during talks with Kuwaiti officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation in the economic, commercial and investment fields.

The Greek prime minister called for a resolution of the Cyprus problem based on withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyrpus and leaving the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to solve their own problems through dialogue between themselves. He called for an end to the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran, and said it does not serve the interests of either of the warring countries.

The Greek prime minister said his government has made close cooperation with Arab countries one of the main axes of its policy. He added that Greece played a prominent role in the recent EEC summit conference in Brussels which condemned Irael for the first time for the massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, as a result of which thousands died.

Joint Communique

LD131734 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1536 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 13 Oct (KUNA) -- Here is the text of the joint communique [signed between Greece and Kuwait]:

At the invitation of his highness the heir apparent and prime minister of the State of Kuwait, His Excellency Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait during the period 11-13 October 1982.

The honorable guest was accorded a warm welcome that expressed sentiments of friendship between the Kuwaiti and Greek peoples.

The official talks between his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and the Greek prime minister, His Excellency Andreas Papandreou, were carried out in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on current world issues of mutual concern.

The two sides expressed satisfaction regarding the continued development of their bilateral relations and stressed the importance of continuing efforts for the development of growth in various fields of cooperation.

The two sides reviewed the growth of bilateral economic relations and noted with satisfaction the continued development of bilateral cooperation in the economic, commercial and technical fields. An agreement on land transportation between the two countries was signed.

The two sides expressed their mutual desire to strengthen and develop relations in all fields of economic cooperation in light of their excellent political relations.

Regarding the investment field, the two sides reached mutual conviction that there are essential possibilities for cooperation between them and they agreed to embark on speedy steps to complete an agreement regarding joint projects. They also agreed to revise, at ministerial level, the development that can be achieved in the course of 1 year, and to take all necessary steps to develop their cooperation in this field.

The two sides expressed their great concern over the deterioration in the international situation and stressed the need to continue every effort for the consolidation of peace and security in the world. For this purpose they asserted the need for a halt to the armaments race, particularly in the fields of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as removing all forms of colonization and racial discrimination. They also expressed their strong conviction that international relations should be founded on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force and respect for sovereignty, independence, and regional safety.

The two sides called for a constructive, sincere and serious dialogue among nations in the field of disarmament and basic international issues. In this connection they emphasized the importance of strengthening the role of the United Nations in solving international issues. The two sides stressed the importance of a European role in international relations.

In the course of reviewing the situation in the Mediterranean region, the two sides stressed the need to reach a just solution to the Cyprus question based on UN resolution.

The two sides noted with great concern the deteriorating situation in the Middle East arising from the continuation of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion against the Arab peoples and states and its attempts to annex occupied Arab territories. They stressed that the just and durable solution to the Middle East problem cannot be established except on the basis of achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their land, and securing a total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. In this connection the two sides asserted their continuing backing for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and underlined the need for its participation in all efforts for finding a just and durable solution in the Middle East.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation for the stand of Greece, which backs the Arab causes.

When the two sides reviewed the results of the Arab summit conference in Fes with regard to the Palestinian issue, the Greek side underlined the great importance of the Fes resolutions. In this connection the two sides expressed their condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and asserted the need for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The two sides also expressed their strong condemnation of the massacre of the civilian inhabitants in the camps in West Beirut. They underlined the need to back all efforts aimed at achieving peace and stability in Lebanon and at preserving its security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity under its lawful government.

The two sides stressed that the preservation of peace and security in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the region's states alone without foreign interference.

The two sides expressed their great concern over the continuation of the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran and expressed their hope that a peaceful solution to this problem would be reached.

When reviewing the international economic situation, the two sides emphasized the importance of increasing world development, particularly with regard to the developing states. They also expressed the need to make greater efforts to establish a new international economic order based on justice, democracy and equality, and also to guarantee the sovereignty of all states over their natural resources.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the visit of the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, to the State of Kuwait. They also expressed confidence that this visit will contribute toward the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of the two countries.

The Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, expressed his great appreciation to the Kuwaiti people and their leaders for the warm reception accorded to him. He addressed an invitation to the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted with appreciation and thanks.

Departs 13 October

LD131532 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Oct (KUNA) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left here today after a 3-day official visit. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, headed those who saw him off.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER ON GULF WAR, LEBANON

LD101718 Kuwait KUNA in English 1555 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] [intercepted in progress] Iraq-Iran war and asserted that efforts in this respect were solely Algerian.

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, however, conceded that his highness the amir had contacted by telephone Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid toward the outbreak of the war with the view of initiating joint efforts, "but were not able to do so," the minister added.

Husayn was commenting on press statements attributed to the Algerian ambassador here, Al-Hasnaoui Khaldi, that a visit scheduled to be paid to Baghdad and Tehran by his highness the amir and the Algerian president to mediate an end of the war between the two countries has been deferred because of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and developments in the Arab platform.

The Algerian ambassador will call Monday on Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn for the first time since the latter was assigned as Kuwait's acting foreign minister.

Algeria's efforts to this end were still in progress, the minister affirmed, adding "we will be briefed tomorrow by the last Arab summit conference in Fes."

Husayn cited the mediation efforts made by the late Algerian foreign minister, Mohammed Siddiq Ben Yahya who died in a plane crash while enroute to Tehran and the resumption of these efforts by his successor, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

The acting foreign minister stressed that the superpowers "benefit" from the continuation of the Gulf war, which tends to drain the potentials of both states. He hoped that the two will come to realize that maintenance of this situation will neither be in the interest of the region nor its stability. In this respect, the minister singled out the Soviet Union, whose good offices in this respect are the centre of hopes.

In reply to another question, Husayn stated that Kuwait has more than once established intensive contacts with the five permanent member-states of the U.N. Security Council and with other friendly countries to this end.

He pointed out that Iran's uncompromising stand had always blocked efforts to end the war, particularly after Iraq has all the time shown much readiness to this effect.

"We always hoped for a response to the U.N. Security Council's resolutions for a ceasefire and a return of the two countries' troops to the international borders," the minister said. "But Iran has rejected all these resolutions."

On the situation in Lebanon, formation of the new Lebanese government and postponement of disarming of Phalangist militias and other armed elements in East Beirut, Husayn stated that what is essentially important is the creation of a just atmosphere in Lebanon and non-domination of one group over the other in order to secure the conditions favourable to the rebuilding of and restoration of security, stability and normalcy in Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ON SUDAN-EGYPT INTEGRATION

LD132322 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] A Saudi official spokesman has commented as follows on reports published by some newspapers and disseminated by some news agencies in connection with the signing of the Egyptian-Sudanese political integration agreement:

Various newspapers and news agencies have carried numerous comments on the signing of the Egyptian-Sudanese political integration agreement in which the name of Saudi Arabia was very frequently mentioned.

His excellency the Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri, contacted His Exalted Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz informing him that he intended to sign an integration agreement with Egypt, to which the king replied that anything that brings good to the entire Arab nation, complies with its interests and realizes its aspirations and hopes would be in line with the principles of Saudi Arabia which form the basis of its clear and well-known policy. Furthermore, the signing of the agreement is an internal matter that concerns the two fraternal countries. God is the granter of all success.

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC131735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Saudi Information Minister 'Abduh Yamani has affirmed that the hideous Beirut massacres, whose victims were many innocent Palestinians, have shaken the whole world and unveiled to everyone the true features of the neo-Nazis in Israel. 'Abduh Yamani added that Menahem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, is a dangerous man who arrogantly and insolently says he wants to kill the Palestinians for the sake of the land.

In an interview with the Cairo weekly AL-MUSAWWAR to be published tomorrow, the Saudi minister also affirmed that the Arab world must invest anew all of its capabilities to try and convince its friends around the world that the Palestinian cause is just.

He also said that the United States is greatly responsible for the Palestinian issue. He added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has fully clarified his stand toward the hideous massacres, expressed his displeasure and said it is considered a big deceit.

'Abduh Yamani affirmed that the Gulf states consider their security inseparable from that of the whole area. Therefore, he added, the Gulf states deal with all the states of the area on the basis of mutual respect and joint interests. The Saudi minister said that the Iraq-Iran war, which is called the Gulf war, is unjustifiable and that the Arabs should have used all available means to put an end to it at the beginning, because it is a destructive war during which many, rather thousands, of innocent Muslims have been killed. He pointed out that it is time that sincere calls were made asking Iraq and Iran to end the war. He expressed his hope that peace and conciliation will replace war and destruction.

'Abduh Yamani added that the Arabs affirmed during the Fes summit that they are speaking one language and following one method, which is the reason the whole world listened to them. They also worked out fundamental decisions that made everyone optimistic of a promising future for the Palestinian issue.

The Saudi minister expressed his hope that intentions are sincere and that determination is genuine and that the various committees formed by the Fes summit will shoulder their responsibilities for the sake of serving the Palestinian issue and the whole world. He added that all we want is to recover the Arab territories and to set up the Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine, including Jerusalem.

He also discussed the efforts now being exerted to establish an Islamic common market. He added that the establishment of this market would provide the opportunity to (?see) Islamic production and that it would be an important step in the economic domain.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ URGES RELIANCE ON ARAB LABOR FORCE

GF091210 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 9 Oct (WAM) -- In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-KHALIJ warns against the danger of the foreign non-Arab labor force in the Gulf region. The paper explains that U.S.-Zionist ambitions in the region represent a strategic (?goal). The paper says: "The Arabian Gulf region now stands at a serious crossroads. It has now become, more than ever before, threatened by alienation from the Arab nation. This is what official data about the continuing increase in the size of the non-Arab residents say."

The paper rings an alarm by saying that the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli emeny is nothing but part of the great colonial plot to hit the Arab nation. It began, the paper adds, with hitting the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon for being the axis of the Arab question, and now it gradually extends so as to infiltrate the entire Arab nation within the framework of the real danger that is being imposed by Israel with full U.S. support.

Talking abut the U.S.-Zionist ambitions in the Gulf region, the paper noted what the commander of the Israeli enemy's armored division said during Beirut's siege when he claimed that the road to the Gulf has now been opened. It adds that ambitions in this region are a U.S. and Zionist strategic requirement.

The paper links this threat to the dangerous influx of non-Arab residents "so that the citizens and their Arab brothers have become a minority in an un-Arab sea." It says that the national security of the Gulf states now faces a dangerous challenge from the influx of non-Arab residents. It calls for the adoption of a decisive stand toward this danger, which it considers to be complementary to our stand on the liberation of the occupied land, the confrontation of the attempts to drag us into the regions of foreign influence and the confirmation of our national sovereignty.

At the conclusion of its editorial, the paper calls for reliance on the Arab labor force in order to provide protection for the Arab land against the danger that is nesting in preparation for an attack.

MUBARAK LAUDS JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN CONFEDERATION

NC131512 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, Oct 13 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak welcomed today reports rife on the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

The president expressed hope that such a confederation would be helpful during negotiations to solve the Mideast problem, adding that they should adopt a step

The president denied in a statement he made upon his arrival from Khartoum this afternoon that there was any agreement between Egypt and the Sudan to send Sudanese forces to Iraq, pointing that the Sudan is a sovereign state.

Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din led well-wishers welcoming President Mubarak and congratulating him for signing with President Ja'far Numayri the charter of the Egypt-Sudan integration.

After reception formalities, President Mubarak headed to his residence amidst a popular procession.

CABINET HAILS INTEGRATION CHARTER WITH SUDAN

NC131750 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Cabinet issued a statement today on the signing of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter. The Cabinet issued the statement following a meeting chaired by Prime Minsiter Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

The statement says. The Cabinet announces that it welcomes the signing of the charter of integration between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt by President Ja'far Numayri and President Husni Mubarak. The Cabinet also congratulates the two brotherly peoples of the Nile Valley. History has affirmed their unified affiliation and their common destiny.

The Cabinet declares with much satisfaction that the coming generations now look forward to serious action that confirms their right to develop and advance as well as their determination to continue to make headway on the path of sound unitary action. The reason is that the course is the same and the objective is the same. Furthermore, the governments of both countries seek to raise individual standards.

In its statement, the Cabinet emphasizes that it will seek with determination and consistency to implement the provisions of the charter and to bolster its institutions; to consolidate social, cultural, economic, political and scientific relations between Sudan and Egypt; and to cooperate closely with the Sudanese Government in all these areas.

The Cabinet concludes its statement by saying that since the two presidents of the republic head the structure of integration, it will augur the good tidings that the various organs of integration will be endowed with maximum strength. Furthermore, the Cabinet announces to the Arab nation and the African Continent the good news that Sudanese-Egyptian integration will usher in an era of well-being for the peoples of the Arab nation and of the African Continent and that, with God's help and given success, it will also be dedicated to the two fraternal peoples.

AMBASSADOR GHURBAL EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

NC132320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal has emphasized that everyone who follows Egyptian-U.S. relations is astounded by the extent these relations have grown after they had been below zero.

He said that when the Americans now speak of the Middle East, particularly of Egypt, they speak of Egypt from the premise of it being a state with weight in the area because of its basic structure, which has been solid for thousands of years.

In an interview to be published in Thursday's edition of the Cairo-based AL-MUSAWWAR magazine, Dr Ghurbal noted the reasons for the [past] collapse in Egyptian-U.S. relations. He said: Some of them were owing to our misunderstanding of the United States, and some other reasons were intrigues by Israel and Zionism to sow discord between us. Other reasons resulted from the U.S. misunderstanding of Egypt's objectives. However, the two parties eventually realized that division inflicts losses on both sides and deprives them of further advantages that make it possible to preserve the stability of the area.

Ghurbal added: The basic motivator for the restoration of Egyptian-U.S. relations was the October war, which spoke on Egypt's behalf. He said that the late President Anwar as-Sadat exerted a colossal effort during this war and projected an honorable image of the Egypt that waged this war. Furthermore, his decision to go to Jerusalem reverberated immensely throughout the world, which afterward began dealing with As-Sadat on the basis that he was a man capable of weathering whatever decision he made.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal said: As far as U.S. relations with President Husni Mubarak are concerned, they are extremely good. This is because President Muburak is no stranger to the United States; he visited it seven times during the era of the departed President Anwar as-Sadat. Furthermore, he was the partner of the late president in the policy of launching the war; President Mubarak waged it as an air force commander. He was also the late president's partner in launching the war of peace for the construction and prosperity of Egypt.

Dr Ghurbal added: The existence of strategic relations between Egypt and the States does not mean that this is being done at the expense of the Soviet Union or of others, nor does it mean that there should be bases in our territory detrimental to the interests of a group of states, even if it is the Soviet Union.

He affirmed that Egypt's relations with the nonaligned states are deeply entrenched. He said that President Mubarak's recent visits to Yugoslavia and Romania and his coming visits to a number of these states confirm this fact.

He noted that Israel's recent frivolous actions have awakened the United States and have made it realize that it shoulders the responsibility for preventing a vacuum. He said that, to fill this vacuum, the United States has come out with a new initiative to achieve peace in the Middle East and to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal said the U.S. President's initiative for achieving peace in the Middle East has come at an important and crucial phase, because it clarifies the U.S. stance on basic points that were not clear in the Camp David agreements.

Concerning the extent of peace between Egypt and Israel, he said there is a strategic Egyptian policy line and that we cannot say different things at home and abroad; he said that by his errors, Begin will cost Israel a high price throughout the whole world.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal said Egypt has demands to make on the United States; they are represented in Egypt wanting the United States to extend its aid to sectors, instead of the projects. The reason is that 40 percent of this aid goes to serving the Americans themselves as well as their advisers, and another percentage is spent before it can reach the Egyptians.

He noted that U.S. aid to Egypt is continuing at an average of $750 million annually. Furthermore, despite the economic recession in the United States and despite government cuts and the [presumably the foreign] aid [cut] provisions, the Americans have maintained their aid to Egypt.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES 11 OCTOBER

Greeted by 'Ali

NC111546 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Official talks between President Husni Mubarak and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym began this afternoon. The talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the British ambassador in Cairo.

Pym arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt. He was welcomed on his arrival at Cairo Airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Welcoming the British minister, 'Ali said: There is no doubt that this visit and the important talks that the British minister will hold will be important for relations between Egypt and Britain and for the situation in the Middle East, which is currently passing through a critical stage as a result of the tragic events caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, as well as the new initiatives and ideas to achieve a comprehensive and permanent peace agreement in the area.

'Ali referred to the positive role of Britain, in particular, and the European Community, in general. He said: We need and welcome this role.

Concluding his speech, 'Ali speech I am looking forward to the talks I will hold with Mr Pym this evening. I am sure they will lead to further strengthening the traditional friendly relations between our two countries.

In his reply to 'Ali's said: British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said: I am looking forward in this visit, which is considered my first visit to Egypt as a foreign secretary, and to meeting with President Mubarak and Egyptian officials to hold talks on the situation in the Middle East and the Arab world, which are currently witnessing many difficulties.

He said: I shall explain the European and British viewpoint on the achievement of a peaceful solution in the area. He added: We shall also discuss relations between Egypt and Britain, which are currently strong. However, we would like to consolidate these relations.

He added that the aim of his visit to the Middle East is to coordinate the various Israeli, Arab, European and U.S. viewpoints to achieve a solution to the Middle East problem.

Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din will meet with Francis Pym tomorrow morning. The British foreign secretary is also scheduled to hold a press conference tomorrow.

Meets With Mubarak

NC111453 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 C . (MENA) -- This afternoon, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Weir.

Pym on Meeting With Mubarak

NC111911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- After his 90-minute meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Francis Pym said the discussions were cordial and firm.

He said his meeting with President Mubarak was a good opportunity to meticulously discuss the situation in the Middle East in all its aspects. He added: Both of us are concerned over the developments that have taken place in the area in recent months. He said: Both of us are determined to exert maximum efforts in support of achieving a peaceful solution through negotiations.

He explained: We in Britain and Europe are convinced that Reagan's plan is a sound foundation on which the peace process should be built. Following my meeting with President Mubarak, it became clear to me that he supports this view.

The British foreign secretary said in his statements to newsmen that both Egypt and Britain are determined to exert maximum efforts to achieve a settlement. Both of us, he said, believe that this cannot be achieved quickly, because the matter requires perserverence and long discussions. Nevertheless, we believe there is a real opportunity that must be seized to ensure peace in the Middle East.

The foreign secretary said: We discussed Reagan's plan in some detail, the Fes summit meeting, the current situation in Lebanon and all the area's events.

Pym expressed his belief that such a dialogue and sharing of views among Egypt, Britain and Europe is beneficial and conducive to the right direction needed to achieve the sound results we hope for.

Francis Pym said in his statements that he had met previously with President Husni Mubarak in London when he was minister of defense and that the president invited him to visit Egypt.

He said: We had a frank and unbiased exchange of views and this was extremely beneficial. I hope to continue my discussions in the same spirit with Kamal Hasan 'Ali this evening and with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din tomorrow.

Replying to a question on Egypt's role in contributing to and influencing a solution to the Middle East problem, the British foreign secretary said that Egypt has great influence in the Arab world, and its influence naturally exceeds British influence. Egypt has also participated in the peace process through Camp David.

Pym added that Egypt enjoys great respect among the area's states since it is one of the principal states and this is where its importance lies in relation to the peace-making process.

Replying to another question on the call for the PLO's participation in the peace talks and whether this situation has now changed, the British foreign secretary said: We have emphasized the need for the PLO's participation in the peace negotiations and our stand on this has not changed. We would like the PLO and the Palestinians to recognize Israel's right to exist. We would also like Israel to recognize the other party's right in this.

The British foreign secretary said: We hope the Palestinians will seek to achieve their legitimate aspirations through legitimate political means and will abandon the use of force and that Israel will do the same thing.

Our view has been and still is that the PLO should be a participating element in these negotiations.

In reply to a question on what he sensed in Syria about its readiness to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, Francis Pym said: Our position is summed up in the need for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon. He said Syria looks forward to the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Pym added that the Syrian officials pointed out to him that they would then be prepared to withdraw.

The British foreign secretary expressed the hope that Lebanon will emerge from its setback strong and independent. He said: This requires the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and I do not believe the Syrians will bar the road to this.

This is the impression I was given by the Syrians. Asked if he discussed with President Husni Mubarak the harsh and serious measures being taken against civilians in Lebanon and the role of the multinational forces, Pym replied: We did not discuss this aspect, but we share the view that the Palestinian question must be resolved and the Palestinians' right be recognized one way or another so we may be able to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The British foreign secretary said: I discussed these continuing harsh measures in Syria, and there is great anxiety not only on our part, but with many other states who share this anxiety with us.

Asked about Britain's stand if it is requested to participate in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Francis Pym answered by saying: No such request has been made to us. The force is comprised of the United States, France and Italy and the participation of other parties is out of the question at present. He pointed out that Britain is only participating in the peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Regarding Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's stand on U.S. President Reagan's initiative, Pym said: President al-Asad recognizes that it contains some positive points but there are a number of points with which he is not satisfied. However, he [Al-Asad] regards this as a positive change in the U.S. stand.

To a question as to whether he will make another tour of the area, Francis Pym replied: Yes. He pointed out that it is important that the dialogue should continue at a time when there is a lot of tension and problems, but Reagan's plan has provided a real opportunity and we must utilize it in the best manner.

Pym concluded his statements to the newsmen by saying that Britain and Europe are trying to win support for Reagan's initiative and to exert influence in its favor.

Holds News Conference

NC121348 Cairo MENA in English 1345 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, Oct 12 (MENA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told a press conference here today that Egypt is one of the key countries in the Middle East and one with which I am glad to say our relations have become extremely close and friendly in recent years. This has been true whatever the troubles which have come and gone in the region.

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali referred last night to the established tradition of constant consultations. We have maintained that tradition this year. There has been a visit to Britain by the president and by Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Mr Hurd, minister of state, has visited Egypt recently, and I am here now. I am happy to say that both governments intend to keep it up in the future.

There are three reasons for this on our side. First of all we value Egypt's experience and knowledge of the region. For Britain, Egypt has always been at the centre of affairs in the Arab world. We applaud the central role she has already played in the peace process and of course the return of Sinai is one of the few encouraging events in a generally discouraging year, and we admire very much the role that Egypt has played in that process. And we find the exchange of views with the Egyptian Government productive and valuable.

I talked with the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister and covered a wide area including the war between Iraq and Iran, Egypt's relations with the Sudan, which we wish well, Afghanistan, where we both agree that the Soviet invasion and the refugee problem which has resulted must not be lost sight of.

We discussed East-West relations, Poland and other matters, too. As to bilateral matters, there is no outstanding problem between us. We agreed to go farther on the firm base of close political contacts and economic cooperation. We have more joint ventures with Egypt than with any other country and the Cairo water waste project is one of our biggest overseas aid projects.

But the focus of our talks was on the Middle East and here too it was difficult to find any area of disagreement. We found ourselves at one on the aims, a strong and independent Lebanon, self-determination for the Palestinians and security for all parties.

We also found ourselves in agreement about the means: the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the need of Israel to change her attitude and behaviour, the importance of building on the Reagan proposals and the outcome of the Fes summit.

I feel that this has been a productive visit, certainly helped by our easy and very open and frank relations. We used the time to good effect, which I naturally wish it would have been longer. I am grateful to the Egyptian Government for their hospitality and the excellent arrangements they made for me.

My purpose in coming here was first of all to familiarize myself more thoroughly with the problems of the Middle East and the attitude towards them taken by Egypt. And, secondly, to find out what good we can expect from the awful events of this summer.

There is no doubt that these events have made the situation in the Middle East even worse than they were before, but on the other hand they also created new opportunities and I wanted to share with our Egyptian friends how we can make the best use of these opportunities.

I am convinced from my discussions that there is a real chance of building on the recent evolution of thinking among the Arabs at Fes, in the United States policy based, of course, on the Reagan plan and in the debate beginning in Israel. The United Kingdom, and I am sure our community partners in Europe will do their utmost to seize this chance and to help the peace process along and there is certainly the clear intention of the British Government.

In reply to a question on his discussions on the Reagan plan in Syria and Egypt, Mr Pym said that it was pointed out that there were a number of very positive and a number of reservations on matter of detail, "but I certainly find here an absolute determination to build a peace-making process on the Reagan initiative; that is very much the British and European view, and we will work together to that end."

The British foreign secretary said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has certainly accepted that there were positive points in the Reagan peace plan and it is a change in the American position which the Syrians appreciated, and they also have a number of reservations about it.

I think they are approaching it in a very wise way. They are going on a mission which I think will be led by Morocco, and I think the foreign ministers of Tunisia and Saudi Arabia, to Washington to discuss the Reagan plan in detail, and some or all of these ministers will be going to London, and I hope to hear what progress was made and I think only at a later stage when they had considered their discussions will they make pronouncements on their attitude toward the Reagan plan.

In other words, they are taking a very considered approach, and I believe that this is a very wise way to proceed.

Mr Pym said that President Mubarak is totally clear that the Reagan plan is the right basis upon which to proceed. The British Government entirely endorses that.

The Syrians take a more reserved view about it and they wish to discuss it with the heads of other Arab countries in Washington before they come to a conclusion about it. So I think there is no difference in approach except that Egypt has taken a very positive one, that they want to work on the basis of that plan.

In reply to a question on Egypt's role, the British foreign secretary said that Egypt has played her role in what has been a remarkable achievement of peace following Camp David. Egypt is a very important Arab country indeed, and I am quite sure that the Egyptian influence is extremely important. And I think that they wish to use that influence to try to reach a peaceful arrangement throughout the whole of the region and after all that is what the whole of Europe and Britain wants.

In reply to a question on the visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Jordan, the British foreign secretary said that the outcome of the visit was not known yet. He said the Reagan plan did cast an important role on King Husayn and it is quite clear that he is following that up and seeing what support exists in the Palestinian world before making progress on the Reagan plan.

I think the fact that Mr 'Arafat has gone to talk there is a very significant development and there is a genuine attempt on both sides to see what progress can be made and there are parts, as far as the PLO is concerned. [sentence as received]

We very much wish that they would renounce terrorism absolutely and pursue their aspirations by peaceful and political means and I hope that the discussions in Amman will produce a very hopeful result which could be important to the process of peace.

The British foreign secretary was asked to be more specific about what he said about Israel changing her attitude and whether he intends to visit Israel. Mr Pym said that he did not intend to visit Israel at the moment. My predecessor was there at the end of March.

Britain and other countries in Europe have condemned the invasion of Lebanon the moment it happened. We said and still believe that it could not possibly have been justified and, as you know, they have a limited objective of some 40 kilometres at first and they ended up at Beirut with some disastrous and unfortunate results and that shows an aggressive attitude towards Arab countries that certainly needs to be altered.

And on their part they have to recognise -- which they have not yet done -- the rights of the Palestinians. And if there is to be a peaceful settlement, I think the sooner there is a mutual recognition, the better.

In reply to a question on Syria's attitude towards negotiations with Israel, the British foreign secretary said that the Syrians explained that if a peaceful solution can be achieved then it has to be made with someone and in that sense they acknowledged the existence of Israel.

Replying to another question, Mr Pym said there was a difference between the Reagan plan and the Venice declaration. The latter included the world "self-determination" and the American plan did not. But it moved very much closer to the Venice declaration. Our right course now is to give full support to a process based on the Reagan plan taking into consideration the reservations made by Egypt and Syria and reservations which others may have.

But there must be a method by which the Palestinians may express their rights and it is up to the Palestinians to decide and that is part of the peace-making process. The foreign secretary said the Palestinians have to do their part and recognise the rights of Israel and the existence of Israel and we also want them to abandon terrorism and pursue their aspirations by peaceful means. Mr Pym said there were no plans at the moment for him to meet PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat but there is contact as there has been for a long time at official level, with the PLO.

In reply to a question, the British foreign secretary said that Britain was using all her influence and making every endeavour to further the peace-making process. The British were exerting efforts with the United States with which they have close relations and it was not an "accident" that the Reagan plan comes so much closer to the European approach on this matter than the position taken by the American Administration before.

Our purpose is to contribute in every way we can to settling what is a very difficult and complicated situation by peaceful means.

Ali, Pym Interview

NC121636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1512 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] London, 12 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minsiter and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed that Israel must withdraw completely from all Lebanese territory and create in the West Bank and Gaza Strip the appropriate atmosphere for building trust with the Palestinians in order to pave the way for the continuation of the peace process.

In an interview today with Radio Four of the BBC, 'Ali explained that the Egyptian people are furious over what Israel has done recently in Lebanon and that Israel's actions do not convey an atmosphere of peace at all.

Asked if Egypt has frozen the normalization process with Israel because of what has happened in Lebanon, 'Ali said: We did not freeze the normalization process; it is the people who are freezing it.

In his interview, 'Ali described U.S. President Reagan's plan on peace in the Middle East as constituting a suitable and logical basis for beginning the negotiations. However, he said, Reagan's plan falls short of what has been stipulated in the Camp David accords, which speaks of self-determination for the future of the Palestinians, a matter Reagan's plan does not refer to at all.

'Ali added: This is why we retain the Egyptian-French plan that was presented to the UN Security Council and which demands the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and calls for mutual recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

In a similar interview conducted with him in Cairo during his current visit, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym stressed the importance of the current meetings in Amman between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Pym described these meetings as very important, saying that the British Government does not exclude the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.

Answering a question on the role of Europe and its influence in achieving a settlement in the Middle East, Pym said: We do not have great influence on Israel. We exercise our influence with the United States and fully explain our points of view to it.

In conclusion, Pym said his visits to Syria and Egypt have proved that the two countries are enthusiastic for European participation in achieving a settlement in the region and we will definitely do so.

COMMUNIQUE NO 871: FORCES REPULSE MANDALI ATTACK

JN131726 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Communique No 871 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi forces, which presented images of glory, pride and honor in the epics east of Basra and Mandali, will remain strong, courageous and capable of wiping out any treacherous Khomeyni attack. The results of the Iraqi Armed Forces' activities in the battlefield yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Yesterday evening and this morning our valiant forces confronted the enemy's desperate attempts to attack our fortified positions in the Mandali area in the central sector. Our forces engaged the enemy with their weapons. Fierce battles took place, resulting in the enemy forces sustaining more losses in life and equipment, and being forced to retreat from the battlefield leaving behind large numbers of dead and wounded. Those counted opposite the position of only one of our units amount to 206 killed, and large quantities of tanks, vehicles, military hardware and weapons destroyed.

2. The valiant eagles of Iraq and the Arab nation continued their fierce attacks and successful raids today against enemy positions and concentrations in the Mandali area in the central sector, scoring very effective and direct hits and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy concentrations and equipment. All our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base.

3. One of our forward units east of Basra destroyed two enemy infantry positions, one vehicle and one hardware stockpile, which was set on fire.

4. The artillery of the ruling clique in Iran shelled Basra and Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 October 1982

HAMMADI ADDRESSES NEW YORK ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN131004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called on the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to adopt practical and prompt measures forcing Iran to abide by the ICO's resolutions that urge an end to the war with Iraq.

Addressing an ICO foreign ministers meeting here last night, Hammadi called for the adoption of peaceful methods, including binding arbitration, to end the war which has greatly harmed the Islamic peoples. He said Iran chose the method of force and aggression against a neighboring Islamic country, which supports the ICO and safeguards the unity and security of its peoples.

He expressed Iraq's appreciation of the efforts being exerted by the ICO's Peace Committee to peacefully end the war between Iraq and Iran. He expressed the hope that the Islamic countries' delegations will display solidarity and forget their differences while discussing the current UN General Assembly agenda. He stressed that the Islamic peoples should confront the challenges facing them and confront the plots threatening their security, unity and prosperity. He expressed concern over the ICO's inability to implement the resolutions and recommendations adopted by its conferences as well as its inability to solve the standing disputes among the Islamic peoples or reach a minimum degree of understanding and constructive cooperation.

He said Iran has not only failed to comply with the Islamic peoples' will and the UN Security Council's resolutions but also rejected them. He added that a few days ago Iran embarked on strong and intensive attacks on the central sector of Iraq with the aim of achieving its expansionist colonialist ambitions and interfering in Iraq's internal affairs. However, he said, the Iraqi forces succeeded in bravely repulsing all these attacks. He stressed that by continuing its aggression, Iran asserts its unreadiness to end fighting or settle the dispute.

He noted that the tragedy of Lebanon and the Palestinian people is a good example of the weak Islamic unity and the Muslims' division. He said that if the Islamic states had shouldered their responsibilities, developed solidarity and unified their word, neither the Zionist entity nor any other enemy of the Islamic nation could have invaded Lebanon, displaced the people of southern Lebanon and committed genocide against the Palestinian people. In this regard, he noted that the Zionist force of aggression basically depends on U.S. military aid. He held the United States largely responsible for the Zionist entity's invasion of Lebanon and perpetration of the barbaric massacre which claimed the lives of thousands of women, children and elderly people.

Dr Hammadi urged the ICO to unify its ranks and double its efforts in order to ensure the success of the efforts being exerted to make the UN General Assembly reject the Zionist entity's credentials at the current session due to the crimes committed by this entity. He stressed that the success of these efforts will give prominence to Islamic solidarity and unity of ranks and will uphold the rights and justice for which the Islamic peoples have been struggling for many years.

COMMENTARY WARNS IRANIAN ARMY AGAINST KHOMEYNI

GF131420 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Heroic Iranian soldiers, noncommissioned officers and men, we must point out to you immediately that the Iraqi Armed Forces are not aggressive and that Iraq does not have any claim over Iranian soil. Nor does it covet this land. All the Iraqi people regard Iran as the homeland of the Iranians. However, how should we have reacted against those who pursue a policy of hatching conspiracies and committing aggression and react against the realization of the dark plans of imperialists and Zionists in the Middle East?

Khomeyni and his criminal band have caused this war. By shelling (Hangun), Zurbatiya and (?Al-Qama) with heavy artillery, they officially declared war on Iraq. And, with a view to preventing the opening of a battlefront within Iraq, the Iraqi Armed Forces moved into Iranian territory. However, if the irresponsible and deceitful Tehran rulers were to admit Iraq's rights over sea and land, this bloody war would undoubtedly end.

Nevertheless, what has happened to you -- the defenders of Iran and Iranians? You have been turned into cheap and unfavored artillery shells made of meat. The prolongation of this war is not and will not be to your benefit -- you, the heroic forces of Iran.

How long will Khomeyni be allowed to sacrifice the heroic forces of Iran at the battlefronts by pursuing a policy of hatching conspiracies for the so-called sake of Islam? The Iraqi Armed Forces (?do not intend to) [words indistinct]. The Iraqi nation and the heroic Iraqi Government look upon the heroic Iranian Army as a flame of fire, and respect it as such. They regret, however, that such a flame of fire has become the captive of lies and [word indistinct] and is thus losing its loved ones at the battlefronts.

The true enemy of this flame of fire is the dark and satanic band of the Khomeyni school. Your enemy is the murderer revolution guards army which has been shelling your fellow countrymen at your back. Their objective is to divide and eliminate this flame of fire. In view of the circumstances, you should take as your target the heart of Khomeynis who are the true and [word indistinct] enemies of Iran and the Iranians.

Your sworn enemy is currently living in Jamaran. Give up the expectation of receiving the pleasures of paradise through the hand of the [word indistinct] of our century. All the Muslims of the world are currently condemning Don Quixotes like Khomeyni and the crimes committed by the murderer (Persian culprits) in Tehran in the name of Islam.

Heroic Iranian soldiers, you must save yourselves first, and then Iran and the Iranians. You must (?remove) satanic natured entities such as the insane Sayyad-Shirazis and Mohsen Reza'is and rid Iran and the Iranians of the claws of such parasites. Khomeyni intends to remove you. He believes he can exist only at your expense. In fact, he holds his rosary and looks at you with the eye of a true enemy. Therefore, you should take the heart of the true enemy as your target. If you do not seriously (?consider) what we have said, a day will come when the truth will prove us right. If the flame of Iran folds its hands together in the face of such dangerous plans, then we must state once again that it will be useless to feel remorse later on. The continued existence of the Iranian Armed Forces is subject to the removal of the Khomeyni dregs.

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

JN140918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) -- (Mokhtar Kilai Mostapha). [name as received] member of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], arrived here last night. The Ghanaian official said he is carrying a message to President Saddam Husayn from PNDC Chairman Jerry John Rawlings dealing with the means of promoting and developing bilateral relations. He added that his talks with Iraqi officials will touch on bilateral relations and on current international issues with emphasis on the situation in the Arab region and Africa.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) -- This morning President Saddam Husayn received the credentials of Somali Ambassador (Yasin Shiri Farah), Algerian Ambassador Mohamed al-Hadji Hamdadoui and Omani Ambassador Ahmad Hammud al-Mu'ammar. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82 JN]

NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR -- Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) -- Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Revolution Command Council member and vice president, this morning received Revaul Karim, the new Bangladesh ambassador to Iraq. The two sides discussed relations between the two friendly countries. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 Oct 82 JN]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YASIR 'ARAFAT VISIT

Protests Delegation Exclusion

JN131128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Amman, 13 Oct (INA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has conveyed to Morocco a PLO protest against not including a PLO representative in the Arab delegation that will leave for Washington and London in implementation of the Fes summit resolutions.

Palestinian sources here today cited 'Arafat as saying that the PLO has the right to participate in all the delegations' contacts with the big powers because it is the principal side that is directly concerned with the Arab plan to solve the Palestinian issue as approved by the Fes summit which formed a seven-member committee, including the PLO, to hold a dialogue with the big powers.

'Arafat suggested adding the name of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to the membership of the Arab delegation that will visit London and Washington. This delegation comprises representatives from Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Saudi Arabia. The sources stressed that 'Arafat has cabled the Saudi and Moroccan kings on this matter.

Denies Withdrawal Contacts

JN130940 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman, (QNA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee chairman, has denied that any contacts have taken place with the PLO concerning the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. 'Arafat explained to the Palestinian leaders currently in Amman that all he heard about were reports about contacts between Syria and the United States and Israel concerning the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanese territory.

Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), the deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and a member of the Fatah Central Committee who arrived in Amman the day before yesterday, also confirmed that no contacts have taken place with the PLO concerning the future situation or withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces. Abu Jihad noted that these forces are ready, in their present redeployment and reorganization, to face any battle imposed by the Zionist enemy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 'ARAFAT VISIT

JN132139 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed at its meeting this evening the results of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan in light of a report presented to the council by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The report dealt with the talks between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat as well as between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides. The report explained that the talks dealt with various spheres and issues of common concern, particularly coordination of the Jordanian-Palestinian effort within the framework of joint Arab action in order to obtain a just resolution of the Palestinian cause that enables the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate national rights on their national soil.

The prime minister outlined the two sides' identical points of view in analyzing the Palestinian people's state of affairs under occupation and the dimensions and impact of the Israeli expansionist plan on the Palestinian cause.

The prime minister asserted that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides had the same assessment of the Palestinian cause in light of the existing Arab and international state of affairs. The two sides exchanged opinions on the various courses that may be adopted to further support the Palestinian cause according to the means and potential at hand.

The prime minister explained that the two sides had agreed to continue their meetings and talks and to exchange viewpoints regarding all issues related to the Palestinian cause. He stressed that the talks held with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were constructive and fruitful. These talks, he said, were held in an atmosphere of understanding, frankness, fraternity and a joint feeling of responsibility.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE MEETS 13 OCTOBER

JN131913 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland met this evening. Topics on the agenda and developments in the occupied territories were discussed.

On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, occupied homeland affairs minister; 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs and minister of transport; and Shawkat Mahmud, deputy minister for occupied homeland affairs. On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member; Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member; 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members; and Brig 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan.

AL-QASIM RETURNS FROM UN SESSION 13 OCTOBER

JN132122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman this evening after heading Jordan's delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session.

REPORT ON CABINET MEETING, AL-WAZZAN STATEMENT

NC132254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] During its meeting tonight, which ended at 2115, the Cabinet decided to resume debating the government statement after President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returns from his trip abroad so the statement will be approved in its final form.

President al-Jumayyil chaired the Cabinet meeting, which began at 1800. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers attended. Afterward, the following official information was released:

This evening, the Cabinet held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers attended. His excellency the president began the meeting by stressing that the unity of the Lebanese people and their cooperation are the way to overcome the present phase. He emphasized that the state's primary task is to Lebanize the responsibility for security in order to safeguard the lives of the citizens on the grounds that the Lebanese citizen is Lebanon's asset and the hope of the future. The state's task is also to guarantee the dignity of the citizen on the grounds that the safeguarding of freedoms is sacred to the Lebanese, and to ensure national unity on the grounds that security and stability are the way to crystallize the genuine Lebanese will.

In this respect, the president praised the colossal responsibilities that are being shouldered by the Lebanese Army in the present phase. He said this army is the son of the people and that it is entrusted with the rights and interests of the Lebanese people. We are with the supremacy of the law and against the authority of anarchy. The Lebanese, all Lebanese, are equal before the law.

His excellency then affirmed that the ammunition and arms stockpiles in Beirut's residential areas cannot be left as they are without the state's intervention, because the continued presence of these warehouses among the houses and in the areas will lead to tragedies affecting the lives of the citizens and threaten property and administrators. On this basis, the state has been protecting the citizens against these real perils. Therefore, there is no reason for doubting or slandering the army at a time when Lebanon is waging the battle of deliverance. The present attention given to greater Beirut does not distract us from caring for the other areas.

On this basis, President al-Jumayyil said, the state is (?complying) with the Lebanese consensus on the need to establish the legitimate authority throughout Lebanese territory, because the numerical consensus has no value if there is no goodwill consensus on the need for deliverance and building the future. The present phase is one for complete cooperation among all Lebanese. Dangers do not threaten one group and not another, and construction cannot be shouldered by one group and not by another. Lebanon is the responsibility of all Lebanese. What is demanded today is that we should expedite the process of deliverance so we can embark on the construction venture.

The president then called for coordination and cooperation with the Chamber of Deputies, which has proved its ability to carry out its national and legislative role in the best manner at a time when dangers were threatening all of Lebanon. His excellency also called on the government to work on the basis of it being one working team that sets an example for cooperation among all Lebanese. His excellency emphasized that Lebanon can no longer be built by promises. This is the phase for achievements. Therefore, he expressed the wish that the government statement include a specific set of priorities that will restore self-confidence in the Lebanese and the world's confidence in the homeland and in its unique role.

Afterward, the Cabinet moved to studying the government's draft statement, which has been prepared by the ministerial committee assigned to this task. The Cabinet heard the views presented by the ministers on the statement and decided to continue the discussion of the draft statement at the next Cabinet session, which will be held after the president has returned from his trip abroad, preparatory to endorsing it in its final form.

Upon emerging from the Republican Palace, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made the following statement:

The discussion basically centered on the security situation and on reviewing what is taking place in the country in this respect and the steps being taken in implementing the security march. We also reviewed the government statement and studied it meticulously. We listened to the observations of the ministers on this statement. We preferred to defer the approval of the statement until after his excellency the president has returned from his trip to the United States and some European countries, because this trip might yield results that should be referred to in the statement. We also looked into some urgent administrative matters which needed approval.

On the measures taken to halt the deterioration in the security situation, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: In fact, the measures the government has taken are limited in view of the circumstances and capabilities, but we are actively contacting all those concerned with a view to preventing the security situation in the area of 'Alayh and its neighborhood from deteriorating, hoping that these contacts will result in putting a complete halt to these harmful actions.

Asked about the main points in the government draft statement, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It is too early to talk about this today. We have to wait until his excellency the president has returned to endorse it.

Asked if his excellency the president had briefed him on the nature of his trip to the states he is to visit, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Naturally, he briefed us on the nature of the visits and what is expected from them.

PHALANGE DIFFERENCES SAID TO DELAY SECURITY PLAN

NC121040 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Today, the army continued the search and raiding plan in West Beirut. It continued it at a time when no affirmation has been issued as to the date on which the same plan is to start in East Beirut. Informed sources ascribe the delay in the plan of clearing up East Beirut to acute differences in the ranks of the Phalangist military branches of the issue of the unity of Beirut and whether it is to be a demilitarized city -- the western as well as the eastern sector. The discrimination between the two sectors of Beirut creates reactions in the western sector.

PAPERS DISCUSS SECURITY, REAGAN PEACE PLAN

NC121150 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper AL-BAYRAQ today published an interview with Prime Minister al-Wazzan on the measures being carried out by the Lebanese Army in search of arms and ammunition depots. Al-Wazzan affirmed that the security plan will be completed and implemented equally in the eastern areas as in the western areas. About the reasons for delaying the implementation of the security plan in East Beirut, Prime Minister al-Wazzan told AL-BAYRAQ that this is due to the Lebanese Army's preoccupation with security measures in the West Beirut, which is taking more time than anticipated because of the large amount of arms and ammunition the army is discovering daily.

In response to a question, the prime minister said that there must be no obstacles in the way of the army entering East Beirut. He stressed that when the time comes for implementing the security plan, the army will receive every assistance and cooperation.

Under the headline "Improving the Situation or Reinforcing Positions," AL-ANWAR says that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is getting ready to leave for Washington, while the United States is showing unprecedented interest in Lebanon, the most obvious manifestations of which are the readiness to send a special U.S. plane and to hold a luncheon in the White House in honor of the president. AL-ANWAR adds that if some are neglecting to include all this under the heading "Reagan's plan", it is possible to put this under another heading, namely, that the United States is insisting on succeeding in Lebanon and the surrounding area. The reason is that a U.S. failure in the short-term in Lebanon would lead to a failure in the long-term in the Middle East. The capitals in the area are afraid, before Washington, that this may happen.

QULAYLAT, AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSS ARMY HARASSMENT

NC140741 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitin, telephoned President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday. During the conversation, they reviewed the security plans being implemented in West Beirut and the measures taken within this framework. Brother Qulaylat informed President al-Jumayyil about the confirmed reports on excesses and harassments by certain elements of the Lebanese Army, a situation which is causing restlessness among the citizens. There is a difference, on the one hand, between criticizing the security plan and the army, and (?casting doubt) and criticism aimed at correcting and continuing the national and social security march.

Brother Qulaylat told President al-Jumayyil that he has no doubt that he will tackle this issue within the framework of the given situation. Qulaylat added that establishing a comprehensive national security is the realistic approach to reconstructing the homeland and to asserting the building of effective government establishments.

AL-JUMAYYIL, FRENCH ENVOY MEET 13 OCTOBER

NC131331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Higher Coordination Committee today in order to discuss the security situation and the process of implementing security measures in Beirut.

After the meeting, the French ambassador said that it has been decided to expand the security plan to include East Beirut.

President al-Jumayyil met earlier with French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry to discuss President al-Jumayyil's visit to France. The French ambassador said later: The visit will be a working one, but it will provide an opportunity for President al-Jumayyil to meet with President Mitterrand in order to tackle the basic issues that will guide our joint work during the coming years.

ARMY TO BEGIN EAST BEIRUT DEPLOYMENT 14 OCTOBER

NC140852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Reports by private information media indicate that Lebanese Army units will begin deploying in East Beirut and its suburb this afternoon along a line including the Regie building, Al-Hadath, Wadi Shahrur road up to the Al-Jumhur school and then to Tallat ar-Riyad in Beirut, Qanah Zubaydah, Jisr al-Basha, As-Sayyad Circle and Galerie Sim'an.

Security reports also indicate that this morning units of the internal security forces started demolishing buildings constructed on other people's property between the airport and Shatila circles.

P. AL-JUMAYYIL CALLS FOR SOLVING 'ALAYH ISSUE

NC131832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Following a meeting of the Lebanese Front today, [Phalangist Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil called for dealing with the situation in the area of 'Alayh as soon as possible. He warned that sectarian hatred is the sharpest weapon in the hands of Lebanon's foes.

In his statement to newsmen, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: You are aware of the value of the unity of the Lebanese people and its necessity for Lebanon, which survives on the unity of the Lebanese, especially the unity of the two cultures which constitute Lebanon -- the Islamic and Christian cultures. The sharpest weapon wielded by the enemies and adversaries of Lebanon is that of division among the Lebanese. I regard some of the things we have seen happening in the mountains as the most serious. They must be tackled as soon as possible. The longer the go on, the more the danger will increase and intensify.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added: What I observe and feel is that all Lebanese are fully aware of this subject, which is basic and vital to Lebanon's survival. However, we must not forget that there are a million hands that have been working for 10 years now to destroy Lebanon. These hands are still working. Therefore, if we are loyal to our country, all of us must remedy this situation, which is basic and vital to Lebanon.

AL-JUMAYYIL TO SEND ARMY TO 'ALAYH TO END CLASH

NC140925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] This morning, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil successively received Deputy Kazim al-Khalil; former Minister Sami Yunis, with whom he discussed the situation in the 'Alayh area; Deputy Chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, and Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan.

Former Minister Sami Yunis said that President al-Jumayyil told him that every effort is now being made to send the Lebanese Army to the 'Alayh area to restore order. He said that his excellency is greatly concerned with this question, because of its seriousness and the threat of its expansion.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION

JN131356 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) -- A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1000 today, Wednesday, 13 October 198., the enemy once again violated the cease-fire when its forces opened fire with machineguns and mortars in the direction of our forces stationed west of Zahlah and (Dayr al-'Asha'r).

Our forces responded to the sources of fire and silenced them. The exchange of fire stopped at 1015. Our losses: two wounded.

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN131138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to Moroccan King Hassan II, arrived in Damascus today with a message for President Hafiz al-Asad from the Moroccan king.

KHADDAM CONFERS WITH GDR'S OSKAR FISCHER

JN131215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Within the framework of the current visit to Syria by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

The talks dealt with the current international and Middle East situation as well as relations between the two friendly countries.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM RETURNS FROM CSSR VISIT

JN140700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm returned to Damascus last night following a 2-week private visit to the CSSR.

SYRIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

JN092045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society held a mammoth rally in Damascus today on the second anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two friendly countries, Syria and the USSR. The rally was held under the slogans: The Syrian people congratulate the Soviet people on the friendship and cooperation treaty anniversary, for more cohesion and friendship between the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, hailed the second anniversary of the treaty, which was signed by the two great leaders, Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev, and which was a fruit of the struggle of the two peoples, the two parties and the two countries and a crowning of the great efforts of the two great leaders to serve friendship, peace and progress and honor human values.

The Soviet ambassador in Damascus also spoke. He affirmed the sentiments of friendship and solidarity with the Syrian people, who are struggling to liberate their land and realize just peace in the Middle East. He said: The past 2 years have been a great phase in the struggle of our two countries and the progressive and peace-loving forces to reach a just settlement in the region.

The ambassador denounced Israel's aggressiveness and its invasion of Lebanon with Washington's support, thus creating a high level of international tension. The ambassador added that this invasion was aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and Lebanese nationalist forces and weakening Syria. The ambassador praised the firm and principled Syrian policy under President Hafiz al-Asad, the great figure in the modern Arab national liberation movement. The ambassador also praised Syria's important role in confronting the new imperialist plots in the region. He asserted that the USSR, as pointed out by President Brezhnev's cable to President Hafiz al-Asad on the second anniversary of the treaty, will continue to contribute actively toward entrenching Syria's national independence and will firmly support the Syrian people's struggle to stop the Israeli aggression and establish genuine peace in the region.

At the conclusion of the rally, the society sent two cables of good wishes to President Hafiz al-Asad and President Leonid Brezhnev.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE ENDS MEETING 8 OCT

JN081628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference has praised the heroism and the precious sacrifices of the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and their epics in defending the Arab right and repulsing the unjust Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The final statement issued at the conclusion of third meeting of the secretariat in Damascus says: The Lebanon battle and the Beirut epic have asserted the ability of the Arab man to confront the Zionist enemy, which is supported by U.S. imperialism and its most advanced fatal weapons.

The statement calls on the Arab nation, led by the nationalist regimes and the nationalist liberation movement, to support the struggle of revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian Resistance in order to continue to resist the Zionist enemy, which seeks to destroy all patriotic, national and progressive forces in the Arab nation in the service of the U.S. plan that aims at imposing imperialist policy on the region.

In its statement, the Permanent Secretariat asserted that the Arab nation is determined to confront the Zionist danger threatening its existence. The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference calls on Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf to mobilize their potential and marshal their efforts against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism, foil the reactionary plans aimed at recognizing the Zionist enemy and shoulder their responsibilities in liberating all of Palestine.

The statement also asserts that striking at U.S. interests is a pan-Arab responsibility, calling on the leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to completely shoulder their responsibilities under the current circumstances. In its statement, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference hailed the effective role played by the Egyptian nationalist movement against the Camp David accords and its firm support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference held its final 1982 meeting this morning under Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the conference. A number of the Ba'th Party Regional and National Command members attended the meeting.

CABINET APPROVES SECURITY PROPOSAL FOR LEBANON

TA131108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Cabinet this morning approved the security arrangements Israel will insist on in Lebanon. The arrangement was suggested by the defense minister and consolidated by the Defense and Foreign Ministries. Its main point is that the Lebanese Government give a written commitment that Lebanon will no longer serve as a base for hostile activity against Israel. The Lebanese Army will supervise a strip extending between 40 to 55 km north of the northern Israeli border and certain arms, including long-range cannons, will not be introduced into it.

A joint Israeli-Lebanese military committee will supervise the arrangements. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Israel's proposal will now be transmitted to Washington in preparation for Foreign Minsiter Yitzhaq Shamir's meeting with George Shultz.

Plan Outlined

TA131937 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Report by correspondent Nisim Mish'al on Israeli plan for political settlement in Lebanon to be presented to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir -- live from the studio]

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the defense minister's adviser, is taking with him to Washington a booklet filled with clauses, documents and maps, entitled: The Security Arrangements Between Israel and Lebanon. The Israeli plan will be given to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tomorrow. It includes the stages of withdrawal and the security arrangements Israel is proposing. The main component of the plan is an agreement to guarantee that Lebanon will not be a base for future hostile activity against Israel. It is worth stressing that the Israeli document is not an ultimatum, but is a basis for negotiations between the two countries.

These are the main clauses in the Israeli plan: The IDF will withdraw from Lebanon after a full agreement is obtained for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon; the withdrawal will be gradual and the key points left by the IDF will be taken over by the multinational force, which will prevent the Syrians from returning to the area; the IDF will take up a position on a line 40-50 km from the Lebanese border; and Israel will insist that no weapons, including long-range artillery, be introduced into the security area.

It appears that the significant clauses that will arouse great interest in Lebanon and Israel involves Major Haddad's status. The Israeli plan says, in this context: The Lebanese Army, to include units from the south, will supervise the implementation of the arrangements. Thus, Major Haddad is not mentioned at all in the Israeli proposal.

In this context, a high-level security official has said: There is no intention of ignoring Haddad, but it should be recalled that the agreement is between two countries and is intended to exist for a long time, even after the Haddad era. Major Haddad, that same official added, will be incorporated into the Lebanese Army in defending the area.

The United States' place in the negotiations is very much emphasized in the Israeli plan. The United States, so it says, will be able to participate in the talks over the security arrangements as a party and will also be able to sign the agreement after it is reached. It is also worth stressing that Israel will explain to the U.S. Administration leaders that signing a peace agreement with Lebanon is not being presented as a condition for leaving Lebanon.

Jerusalem will now wait for the U.S. reaction to the Israeli proposal and political sources this evening showed great optimism about the chance of the Israeli document being accepted by the U.S. Administration leaders.

SHARON AIDE DEPARTS FOR U.S. TO DELIVER PLAN

TA131745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has just reported that the defense minister's aide, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, has left for Washington to present the Israeli plan for a political settlement in Lebanon to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tomorrow. Political sources believe that the plan has been composed in such a way that the U.S. Administration will accept it with all its details.

By the way, Major Haddad is not mentioned in the plan at all.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING TALKS WITH SHULTZ

TA140639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Shalom Qital in the United States on 13 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you will meet with Secretary of State George Shultz, as well as with other U.S. Administration figures today. Do you anticipate an Israeli-U.S. agreement on the stages of clearing all foreign forces from Lebanon?

[Answer] I hope we will reach an agreement, because I see no reason in principle for not reaching one, for after all both parties are interested in the same thing, the same objective -- namely, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of an independent Lebanon, free from occupation by any foreign force. Naturally, we will have to discuss in detail the necessary security arrangements along the Israeli-Lebanese border. On this point we will have to discuss many details, but I hope we will reach an agreement on the principles of this arrangement; if we reach an agreement in principle, I presume there will be no extraordinary hurdles in setting down the specifics.

[Question] Does one of the principles you are insisting on involve a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon? Was there a government decision to that effect?

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge, there is no Cabinet resolution stipulating that a peace treaty should be one of the conditions. A peace treaty is the goal of Israeli policy in Lebanon and we are striving and will continue to strive to reach such a peace treaty and make efforts to obtain it, but I do not think this is a prerequisite that is part of the security arrangements.

[Question] One more topic in the talks you are about to have with the U.S. secretary of state is the Reagan plan, his plan for the Middle East. You will arrive in Washington for your conversation knowing that earlier there was a meeting in Amman between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. Do you foresee any kind of closeness between the PLO and Jordan and do you believe that together they will both come closer to Reagan and his plan to form a united front against Israel?

[Answer] It is still too premature to point to agreement between 'Arafat and Husayn, or mutual consent between the two, on the one hand, and the United States on the other. At any rate, no doubt I will have the opportunity to discuss peace problems in the Middle East in general with the secretary of state. I will try to explain to him how we view the present situation in the Middle East, how we judge the chances for peace and the path that should be taken in order to get closer to peace. I do not think the talks between Husayn and 'Arafat bring peace any closer. I am similarly convinced they do not make the attainment of the goal that is important to both of them -- namely, the elimination of the State of Israel -- any more feasible.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, I thank you.

Peace Treaty Not Precondition

TA140522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that in his talks in Washington he will try to obtain an agreement in principle on the evacuation of Lebanon. Later it will be necessary to discuss Israeli-Lebanese security arrangements in detail. Talking to our correspondent Shalom Qital, Minister Shamir said that the government had not presented a peace treaty as a precondition for an arrangement in Lebanon.

The defense minister also said last night that a peace treaty is no precondition for the IDF pullback from Lebanon, but he added that security arrangements are connected with the IDF's withdrawal.

The State Department spokesman said in Washington last night that the United States felt that Israel's demands [drishoteha] for security arrangements were fully justified. Israel must be sure that Lebanon is no longer the home base for hostile activity.

Today Minister Shamir will confer with his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, and tomorrow he will meet with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Comments on PLO-Jordan Talks

TA131732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon is not a precondition for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon. At the same time, he stressed that Israel wants to sign a peace treaty as soon as possible. Shamir was speaking at a Jewish meeting in Chicago. In his opinion, the meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat is of no significance. He noted that 'Arafat is Husayn's enemy. Shamir expressed that Israel is ready to join negotiations with King Husayn at any time, without preconditions and in the framework of the Camp David agreements. He said that Israel had no intention of toppling King Husayn and that, in its view, Husayn could be the king of a joint Arab-Palestinian state, named Jordan.

Our correspondence Shalom Qital reports that Shamir refrained from defending Ari'el Sharon, and when asked for his reaction to criticism of the defense minister, he answered that the important thing is the Cabinet decisions and not the view of this or that member,

SHARON ON U.S. ROLE IN REACHING AGREEMENT

TA131810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] In the town of Netivot this evening, the defense minister said that there was no connection between the IDF's departure from Lebanon and signing a peace agreement with Lebanon. Our correspondent in the south, Yaron Enosh, is on the telephone to us from Netivot:

[Enosh] There is no connection between signing a peace agreement with the Government of Lebanon and the IDF's departure from Lebanon. This was stated less than an hour ago by the defense minister to members of the workers' council [mo'etzet hapo'alim] in Netivot who had invited him to visit. However, the minister emphasized, there is a close connection between the IDF's departure and signing a security arrangement with Lebanon.

Sharon denied reports to the effect that he had attacked [word indistinct] the U.S. Government, saying that it was the one preventing the signing of a peace agreement with Lebanon. The United States, he said, is the friend of Eretz Yisra'el and is speaking about peace in the world, and the United States should be the country to help reach an agreement. I am not attacking it but advancing peace.

Had the Americans joined the effort, Sharon said, better achievements could have been obtained. This is what the defense minister said in Netivot this evening, and after the meeting the defense minister was received for a short talk and a blessing by (Baba Sali), an elder of the Moroccan community here.

This is Yaron Enosh returning you to the studio.

LEVI: STRIVE FOR COORDINATION OF STANDS WITH U.S.

TA131155 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Deputy Prime Minister David Levi interviewed by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] "Israel should continue seeking peace with Lebanon but the immediate aim we should all be working toward is the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the creation of security arrangements that will ensure the peace of the northern settlements. We might not achieve this goal if we continue to insist on reaching a peace agreement as a condition for the evacuation of the forces."

This was said by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi in a talk with MA'ARIV, in face of the practical stage in the negotiations for the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon and the discussions on future relations between Israel and Lebanon.

The deputy prime minister said that, considering the internal problems existing in Lebanon, the complicated administration existing there are the complexity of its sectarian problems, we should, in the first stage, work toward reaching an agreement for the evacuation of the Syrian Army and the terrorists, and reaching an Israeli-Lebanese agreement about the security arrangment in the 45-50-km zone from the border of Israel.

"I think," David Levi said, "that the negotiations for reaching a security arrangement should be conducted directly between Israel and Lebanon. Such negotiation might pave the way to a wider understanding and serve as the basis for creating the conditions that will make peace between the two countries possible in the future."

Speaking about U.S.-Israeli relations and the argument over the subject in the Cabinet, the deputy prime minister had this to say: "Israel should work toward removing all misunderstandings recently created with the United States and should strive for maximum coordination of stands with it in preparation for the negotiations.

"The United States should not be seen as a hostile and interfering element in the political negotiations, especially when the two countries have a mutual interest in evacuating all the foreign forces."

The deputy prime minister stresses that Israel must strive toward nurturing the traditional friendship with the United States, while deepening the pact with it, in order to implement the mutual trust between the two countries in preparation for achieving mutual goals in Lebanon.

"If one checks the basic principles in the arrangement of the problem of Lebanon, there exists almost an identical view of the goals," David Levi said. "The President of the United States has stressed time and again the three principles guiding Washington's policy in the negotiations: evacuating all foreign forces from Lebanon, security arrangements on the Israeli-Lebanese border and establishing sovereignty in Lebanon. In practice, this attitude corresponds with Israel's basic position."

CRITICISM OF REAGAN MIDEAST PEACE PLAN REVIEWED

TA081405 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Begin Wanted It Checked in Washington: What Is Behind the Hint by 'A Senior Source' That Changes Are Possible in the Reagan Plan"]

[Text] Some believe that those elements in the U.S. Administration that encouraged the forthwith release of the Reagan plan took into account the fact that it might lead to polarization to the point of splitting the people in Israel and lead to the replacement of the Begin government by a government more convenient for the U.S. Administration.

The fact that the U.S. plan, which was rejected by the government (and regarding which the prime minister mentioned Golda Me'ir's remarks, calling whoever accepts it a traitor), was warmly welcomed by the Alignment and that, moreover, many viewed it as an almost identical version of the Alignment platform, undoubtedly encouraged those elements that do everything in their power to make life difficult for the existing government and enjoy the fact that it suffers from political isolation.

Another noteworthy fact in all the weeks that have elapsed since the Reagan plan was disclosed on the day that the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut started, is that the United States has done nothing to make life easier for the government. On the contrary, it implemented a series of acts that could be interpreted as a clear intention to pressure Israel. Visits to Israel were cancelled, Israelis' visits to the United States were canceled (for talks over the building of the Lavi aircraft), unsympathetic declarations were made, articles were written and statements made calling for Begin and Sharon to be gotten rid of. The catastrophe in the Beirut refugee camps was also used to promote this tendency of isolating the existing government in the public, especially among U.S. Jewry.

It should not be said that the U.S. Administration did not succeed in this. However, as in boxing, it is not enough to score points in the first rounds. If you do not defeat the opponent with a knockout, and this was apparently Washington's goal, he can recover and have the upper hand in the following rounds. One thing is definitely clear: The U.S. Administration did not succeed in knocking the government out, despite the utilization of the Reagan plan on the one hand and attempting to attribute "moral responsibility" for the Beirut massacre to the government, on the other hand.

What will the results of the next rounds be?

Someone in the U.S. Administration has apparently already begun thinking that Washington might have indeed overdone the intensity of the repeated and frequent blows to Israel. Secretary of State Shultz may declare in the United Nations that there will not be peace in the region without "a homeland" for the Palestinians (it can be assumed that this term has been chosen with great care. "Homeland" in this context is not necessarily identical with an independent Palestinian state); the U.S. Administration may enlist former President Jimmy Carter "to prove" that the Reagan plan is compatible with the Camp David accord; the U.S. Administration may draw Israel's friends in the Congress and Senate over to its side in order to try to convince them that this is not an anti-Israeli plan; but as long as this government has not fallen the U.S. Administration has no chance of imposing the plan on it, whatever its overt and covert pressures may be. It is possible that, because of the fact that the U.S. Administration too has begun realizing this, it is now being attempted, in behind-the-scenes talks, to remove the plan's sting and claim that it is not "a dictate" nor positions that may not be compromised, but proposals that deserve examination without undertaking to accept them in advance.

Washington's political seismographs have begun receiving signals that cannot go unnoticed. For example, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehdua Ben-Me'ir, who maintains talks with senior diplomatic levels in the absence of the foreign minister, made a comment to a senior U.S. diplomat:

"If you think that due to the domestic problems we have here the government is paralysed and you can take advantage of this opportunity of internal tension and confusion, as it were, to try to dictate a solution to us, you are mistaken. I promise you, the deputy foreign minister told his interlocutor, that you will thus achieve the opposite. We will stand united. Do not try to make "tragedy capital" (from the disaster in Beirut), do not illusion yourselves.

On the other hand, a senior U.S. diplomat could hear remarks made by Begin himself while talking to Joseph Sisco. It was explained to Begin that the Reagan plan was not intended to hurt Israel. The main intention was to create a momentum for the autonomy talks by incorporating Jordan into these talks (as known, the Americans had consulted Husayn and Fahd during the formulation of the Reagan plan). Begin's reaction was: So what did you gain? You managed to bring Jordan... but we will not be there... so how will you conduct the autonomy talks...?

Incidentally, Begin "insists" that the Reagan plan not be called by this name. He calls it "the plan named after Reagan." In other words, it is not he, the President, who conceived of the plan, but some State Department officials who wanted and managed to tie the President's name to the plan in order to accord it prestige.

Sisco tried to refute this approach.

However, Begin insisted and persisted: I know how documents are formulated there....

In any event, the plan was called so by Begin; and the most senior levels in the U.S. Administration, including President Reagan himself in fact, made it clear that whatever the Israeli position the United States will adhere to this plan. Post factum the prime minister too will have to admit that now, just as in the case of the struggle over the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Administration officials, in an attempt to obtain the support of the House and Senate, can pose the question: Who do you support: Begin or Reagan?

However, Washington knows that if it does not manage to harness the prime minister to a true dialogue and continues to play the game of drawing away from Israel, it will make things difficult for the Begin government, it may widen the split in the people (as may be recalled, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said that not all of the Israeli public is opposed to the President's plan; he was of course referring to the fact that the entire Alignment, among others, favors the plan), but it will not gain the desired momentum for the promotion of the autonomy talks. The question of course is: What does the United States want to achieve if it learns that the political reality in Israel does not necessarily lead to a change of government without elections?

It is possible that the Alignment is right in saying that there is no similarity at all between the Reagan and the Rogers plan and that the Reagan plan is a positive basis for negotiations. The question, however, is: Negotiations on what? If territorial compromise is in hand, even Yitzhaq Rabin believes that the Reagan plan contradicts the Camp David accords since it outlines a permanent settlement, which is supposed to be discussed only 3 years after autonomy is established, according to the Camp David accords. The U.S. Administration may twist itself in all the dialectical winding paths it is moving through, but the fact is unchanged: What is proposed -- that Judaea and Samaria and Gaza will in fact be removed from Israel and incorporated into Jordan and that the aspiration for a Palestinian "homeland", not a "Palestinian state," will thus be realized -- was not discussed in the Camp David agreement. This is U.S. interpretation for something the agreement does not contain. A U.S. Administration can surely contend that the Camp David accords are not a holy cow and that it may suggest something new for a settlement, but it cannot contend that this is Camp David.

Some here may rejoice over the Reagan plan, which opens the way to division of territories and to the return of all of Judaea and Samaria to Jordanian-Palestinian sovereignty, let alone some border modifications, like those mentioned in the Rogers plan, on the basis of "exchanges of territories." However, these same people must not persistently argue that this is what the Camp David accord meant in the chapter on autonomy. In fact, even Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who praised the Reagan plan, does not argue that the Reagan plan answers the expectations of those circles in the Alignment who view the territorial compromise along the lines of the Alon plan. What Peres is saying is that the U.S. plan is "a positive basis" for negotiations. Whoever thinks so cannot say he will be able to achieve the Alon plan through it.

Even from the viewpoint of those who want a territorial compromise and a settlement with Jordan for fear that the state's Jewish character will be lost, the real argument should focus on one basic question: whether to agree now to the permanent settlement proposed by the United States or to insist on adherence to the Camp David accord, which specifies an interim 5-year settlement.

True, Begin and many Cabinet members also talk about the possibility that in due course Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be under Israeli sovereignty -- in their opinion "this need not contradict the conception of full autonomy to the inhabitants" [last word in boldtype] -- while the Alignment, as well as some elements in the coalition, including parts of the National Religious Party [NRP], do not want Israeli sovereignty extended to Judaea and Samaria and find it sufficient that no foreign sovereignty applies to them. Even Peres declared in the last election campaign that if he is elected he will conduct negotiations on the establishment of autonomy in the spirit of Camp David. If so, why is it now necessary to agree in advance to a permanent settlement? Is it not better to establish autonomy in a way in which both parties will be given the opportunity to coexist and pave the road for quiet coexistence even if they will have, in the framework of the permanent settlement, to give up certain territories, as the Alignment desires?

It is true that the Americans say they are opposed to a "Palestinian state," but what guarantee is there that a Palestinian "homeland" will not turn into a state, something like the Cuba of the Middle East?

On this matter, Sisco asked Begin: Why the fears? After all, Husayn too is opposed to the Soviets and will not want the West Bank to become a Soviet base.

Begin answered him: Mr Sisco, do you hear what you are saying? I -- to rely on Husayn? Have you heard of a country voluntarily deciding to live on borrowed time?

It is said that Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will have to be demilitarized and thus Israel's security problems will be solved. This is incompatible with the Camp David accord, which states that the IDF will be allowed to be located in defined areas even beyond the 5 years of autonomy. And who will maintain internal security in Judaea and Samaria? According to the Reagan plan, this will not be in Israel's hands. This means that no Israeli security element will have a foothold in the autonomy and it will be necessary to rely only on Husayn or on the autonomy's "strong police." All this comes despite Reagan's awareness of the fact that Israel, with its "narrow waist" and the fragile armistice lines of 1967, has a real security problem. Even As-Sadat recognized Israel's security problems and consented to the IDF staying in "defined places" in the West Bank beyond the 5 years.

What are the merits of the Camp David accord? It seems that its greatness lies in the fact that it suggested something of a cornerstone for the building of a stable bridge over the deep abyss dividing the two peoples, Israeli and Palestinian, who have found themselves in hostile wars and struggles for about 100 years. Such an abyss cannot be jumped over, Begin explained to Sisco, without a bridge being extended over it. During the 5 years of autonomy, one phase after the other will have to be built. The Palestinians would be given autonomy they have not enjoyed under any regime in the past and Israel would reserve for itself only the security.

Five years of autonomy could remove many misunderstandings, and problems which seem insoluble now could find their solution more easily in the future. Therefore, it was reasonable and to the point to postpone the decision on the difficult questions such as Jerusalem, sovereignty and water resources until the future. Begin told Sisco: You can try to jump over the abyss without a bridge, but if you fail the first time you will not be able to try again. Another attempt cannot occur. Should we agree to a suicide attempt?

That is why the prime minister claims that "the U.S. plan is not clever. It is not clever enough to have eliminated all the political wisdom invested in the Camp David accords in one stroke."

True, Begin is also angry at the way Reagan's plan was presented to him. Isreal was not consulted, whereas consultations were held with Jordan and Saudi Arabia as if it were "obvious" that there is no need to consult Israel. Israel may be pressured.

Speaking about "the way," Begin recalls -- and he has told as much to U.S. politicians -- that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis came to his vacation site (in Nahariyya) to deliver President Reagan's message bearing the news about the U.S. plan: It had been years since I had gone on vacation for several days. When Ambassador Arens had to deliver an Israeli message to Secretary of State Shultz, who was not on vacation, the latter said he was "busy" and that Ambassador Arens should see one of his aides. However, the Israeli prime minister may be disturbed at his vacation site. What was the hurry? Why could this "urgent" message not have waited several days? It seems that it had been important for the Reagan administration to deliver the message to the prime minister at once to come out in public with the plan exactly on the same day the terrorists began evacuating Beirut and thus compensate "the Arab world."

Although the prime minister was very upset about "the way" the plan was presented -- not personally but in his capacity as the Israeli prime minister -- that was not the main point. After all, what counts is its content. As for the content, Begin said: "What did they think, that I would accept this plan? These 'gentiles' do not know me...they still do not know me after 'so many meetings'."

Carter writes -- and this was coincidentally published this week -- that Begin's beliefs cannot be moved. The question then is: What were the Reagan administration leaders hoping for?

Who knows? Perhaps they really hoped that a plan attracting the Alignment would topple Begin's government.

If this is what they thought, then Washington was afflicted by naivete. If there is something likely to strengthen Begin's government, this is it: Reagan's plan.

What Begin is striving for is apparently no secret. On the grave of his teacher and guru, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, he spoke about returning Judaea and Samaria to Israel and about his belief that the day will come when a federation will be established between Israel and Jordan. In other words, western Eretz Yisra'el and eastern Eretz Yisra'el will become one entity and two nations will be able to live in such a federation. However, all this remains a dream or an aspiration in the confines of the unknown future. Nevertheless, does the U.S. Administration imagine that through a "plan" it will be possible to get Israel out of Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and Jerusalem and hand these "territories" over to Jordan and the Palestinians without resorting to a dialogue with Israel?

What can be done now then? After all, it is impossible for each side to get entrenched in its own position.

It seems that each side -- Begin on the one hand and Washington on the other -- is somehow trying to find the road for a renewed dialogue. On Wednesday there was a report, quoting a "very senior" U.S. source, that the administration is not arguing that none of the clauses of Reagan's plan can be changed. That source said that there is certainly room for "compromises" on certain clauses.

Wondering about the meaning of this report, the prime minister immediately ordered the Israeli ambassador in Washington to check what was behind it, find out who the "very senior" source is and what the meaning of the report is.

If it emerges that the report was meant to say that the "positions" in the Reagan plan should not be regarded as an unquestionable dictate but merely as proposals which none of the parties is obligated to accept, then there may be a ray of hope. In any case, it is common knowledge that the prime minister is seeking ways to meet with President Reagan and Secretary Shultz out of the hope that such a talk may constitute the real "momentum" for resuming the dialogue between Jerusalem and Washington and resuming the autonomy talks -- in fact, only such a direct and candid talk can do so.

Presumably, the upcoming meeting between Foreign Minister Shamir and his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, will chiefly be devoted to reviving the dialogue between the United States and Israel, or more precisely, between Reagan and Begin. If the "hint" by "a very senior source" in Washington that there is room for compromise on the Reagan plan came in anticipation of the Shamir-Shultz meeting, then there are grounds to hope that the "summit" between Reagan and Begin will be held in Washington next month (according to plans, the prime minister is scheduled to depart for Los Angeles in November to be the keynote speaker in a United Jewish Appeal convention).

For its part, Isarel is trying to make it easier on the administration these days. That is why, for instance, Israel is not saying anything against the plan bearing the President's name (perhaps, this is also the reason why Begin insists on saying that Reagan does not have any paternity rights on this creature). On the other hand, Israel is trying its best not to make things difficult for the United States in the negotiations for pulling the foreign forces out of Lebanon. Ambassador Morris Draper believes it will be difficult to force them to be the first to leave. Why? Because in West Beirut there was Isareli military pressure, whereas now there is no such pressure (hence, Draper indirectly admitted that the IDF's military pressure -- rather than Philip Habib -- was a decisive factor in getting the terrorists out of West Beirut...) This can only mean that Israel pointedly wants to reduce the points of friction with the United States to the minimum.

Hence, the ball is in Washington's court. Begin may call off his trip to Los Angeles so as not to appear to be forcing himself on President Reagan (Sisco said he did not believe Reagan would fail to invite Begin to the White House). However, one thing is clear: Without a dialogue between Reagan and Begin, nothing will move here through Washington's attempts to consolidate "a new order" in the region.

As Begin said: So what if Jordan comes? When we are not there....

As long as governments in Isarel have not changed, "we" is the Begin government. If the attacks against Israel by administration elements and the media, who are inspired by the former, has declined these days, that can only be a sign that the U.S. Administration has also recognized this reality.

SHARON ALLOWS REOPENING OF SIDON, TYRE PORTS

TA131014 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0959 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Sharon has issued instructions to open Tyre and Sidon ports. The decision to open the ports was made a few days ago. The port will be opened next Monday. A ship that sank at the entrance to Tyre port before the Peace for Galilee Operation began will have to be towed away before the port can be opened.

The Defense Ministry spokesman reports that preparations for the reopening of the ports are now being finalized.

IDF COMMANDER ON SYRIAN ARTILLERY CAPABILITIES

TA130751 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The Defense Ministry demand that the proposed security zone in Lebanon be 50 kilometres wide was influenced by the fact that Syria has cannons capable of that range, THE JERUSALEM POST learned yesterday.

[Brig Gen] Arle Mizrahi, the IDF chief artillery officer, told defence correspondents yesterday that Syria's 180mm cannons normally have a range of 42 km. Were they placed in the mountains, they could, under certain atmospheric conditions, hit targets up to 50 or 52 kilometres away, he said.

Mizrahi said there was no guarantee that the guns would not be given to the terrorists. However, he avoided saying specifically that this was the reason for Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's insistence on a line from Yanta, in the eastern sector, through Ayn Zhalta to Ad-Damur.

Mizrahi said he did not know whether the Syrians had used the 180mm cannons during the war or whether there were any in the Al-Biqa' at the moment.

Yesterday's press conference was called to mark artillery corps day, which is celebrated today and tomorrow.

Mizrahi said that the corps had fought the Lebanon war according to a new theory, which was developed over the past three years. IDF artillery knocked out enemy ground-to-air missiles and hit targets as little as 100 to 150 metres away, he said.

SYRIAN INFILTRATION ATTEMPT FOILED NEAR YANTA

TA132113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Today an attempt by a Syrian force near the village of Yanta in Lebanon's eastern sector to infiltrate into the area under IDF control was foiled. The soldiers, who were in a position nearby, noticed the squad, fired at it and they retreated.

IDF INTERVENES IN DRUZE-PHALANGE CLASH 13 OCT

TA132117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] This evening an IDF force entered the village of (Mat'a) in Lebanon in order to stop the fighting between the Druze and the Phalangists. ITIM reports that MK Amal Nasir ad-Din and Maj Gen David Maimon today brought about an appeasement between the Druze and the Phalangists in the 'Alayh region. It is expected that a peace-making ceremony will be held on Thursday, 21 October.

PHALANGE COMMANDER ADMITS ROLE IN MASSACRE

TA131228 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 13 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] His name is Josef Haddad; he is 28, unmarried, a lawyer. In southern Lebanon Haddad is known as the commander of the Phalange between the Az-Zaharani and the Al-'Awwali. His command post is situated in the town of (Aqlim) near Sidon. Haddad confesses that he took part in the massacre in Sabra and Shatila.

He said: "On Thursday I was called to an important meeting in Beirut and a few Phalange soldiers went with me."

A [Lebanese] Government man he met on the way asked him: "So, you are going to go beserk?" He reacted: "We will not do it. We loved Bashir al-Jumayyil, and we will not give the Muslims any chance to damage the candidacy of Amin al-Jumayyil for presidency."

On Saturday, when he came back from the massacre, he confessed: "I took part in the massacre in Sabra and Shatila. We went into the camps and encountered resistance from the Palestinians and this was the reason we also opened fire on women and children. My group massacred some 400 people out of the 1,400 massacred in Sabra and Shatila."

"This is a war. They massacred us and we massacred them and this is our business, not yours."

Josef Haddad (not to be confused with Major Haddad), who is known as an avid Palestinian hater, does not see any possibility of a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. He said a peace treaty might harm Lebanon, which makes its living from the Arab states, which will ban Lebanon if it signs a peace treaty with Israel. "We need you, but we can make no move toward peace with you," he says.

WOUNDED SYRIAN POW RELEASED 14 OCTOBER

TA140800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0727 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Israel this morning released a wounded Syrian POW caught in the course of the Peace for Galilee Operation. He is the third Syrian prisoner Israel has released, the first two having been released a few weeks ago. His name is ('Adin Salah Mahmud) and he is 27 years old.

He was seriously injured in the face and, following a request by him and the International Red Cross [IRC], he was kept in Israel for treatment. This morning two IRC personnel came to the Asaf Harofe Hospital and took him with them. He will be transferred to Syria through the Al-Qunaytirah border crossing point.

IDF RELEASES 2,000 DETAINEES FROM ANSAR CAMP

TA110914 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0853 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] About 2,000 detainees have been released from the Ansar camp to date, most of whom returned to their homes in Tyre and Sidon. Another 210 detainees were released yesterday. Those released were taken home by the IDF. ITIM reports that the IDF is continuing its policy of thinning the detention camp in preparation for winter. Almost every detainee whose interrogation has shown only an accidental connection with the terrorist organizations has been released.

UNIFIL COMMANDER COMMENTS ON FORCE'S ROLE

TA130717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Gen William Callaghan, the commander of the UN force in southern Lebanon, left for New York to participate in the UN Security Council deliberations about the UN force's future. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that in recent days the UN personnel in Lebanon tried to convince the Lebanese Government's representatives to support their continued presence in the region.

General Callaghan said prior to his departure for New York that if UNIFIL leaves southern Lebanon a vacuum will be created there and it will be filled by armed groups. He said it is only a UN force having no involvement in Lebanese affairs that can help the Lebanese Government establish its sovereignty in the south of Lebanon.

Members of the UNICEF aid fund are also participating in the meetings between UNIFIL commanders and senior Lebanese Government officials.

EHRLICH PAYS VISIT TO SAMARIA SETTLEMENTS

TA121234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehlich, who is the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, is today visiting the Samaria settlements for the first time in a long while. Mr Ehrlich said during the visit that the Reagan plan will be forgotten just like the many other plans preceding it. Our settlement affairs correspondent Shalom Oren talked with the deputy prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Ehrlich] My impression is very good. First, I am impressed by the prosperous settlements, by the Jewish presence and by the building. I also see here -- and this is what most affects me -- a deep Zionist belief. I am very impressed by the people who do their work with application and absolute conviction.

[Question] There has been quite a bit of talk lately about extending Israeli sovereignty here. I have especially heard Judaea and Samaria settlers express themselves on this. What is your opinion on the subject?

[Answer] If you are especially pointing to Judaea and Samaria settlers, then this is not lately but all the time. I have publicly stated here: We adhere to the Camp David accord, are bound by it, committed to it and want to implement it. According to the Camp David agreements we have to begin the autonomy talks and then implement the autonomy in the course of 5 years. Afterward, each side reserves open options.

[Question] Is there no fear about the plans heard internationally regarding the Judaea and Samaria territories?

[Answer] We have not heard [words indistinct] about such plans. Many have been forgotten and sunk into oblivion. This plan too does not seem right to us, and I have no doubt that after a short or a longer while this plan too will be forgotten.

[Question] Claims are made that you, as chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, conduct few visits beyond the green line.

[Answer] I do not know, I have not seen regulations requiring the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs to visit settlements daily. However, I do visit. During certain periods my visits are less frequent due to other national duties, and during certain periods my visits are more frequent. Now I hope to vist more often, but you cannot say that I do not visit.

[Question] Do you perhaps have a specific answer to what is happening with agriculture in the Jordan Valley, with the export of Arab-grown vegetables to Europe?

[Answer] I have no specific answer. We cannot forbid anyone to grow vegetables. They are inhabitants there. We will have to find solutions for the Jewish agriculture.

[Question] Do you have a message for the settlers here after your visit?

[Answer] My very presence here is the message. I also hope we will be able to help them a lot, to promote their affairs, to make things easier for them. [end recording]

JUDAEA, SAMARIA SETTLEMENT PLANS OUTLINED

TA130829 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2210 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Herzliyya, 12 Oct (ITIM) -- "We want to add another 70,000 residents (20,000 families) to Judaea and Samaria in the coming 5 years."

"Their settlement by 1987 there will cost 29 billion shekels, of which 60 percent will be financed by the state and 40 percent by the settlers themselves." This was stated today by Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel in a lecture he gave at the Farmers Union seminar in the Hasharon Hotel in Herzliyya.

According to Deqel, the settlement in Judaea and Samaria is in three types of regions:

Region A -- The mountain ridge extending from Elon More to Ma'ale 'Amost. The terrain in this region is rugged and rocky. Only idealists such as Gush Emunim members and members of the Herut settlement movement will come to settle in such a region. The government's aid for this region is higher than for other regions in Judaea and Samaria.

Region B -- The plain area extending from Shaqed in the north to Jericho in the south. The government's aid extended to these settlements is comparable to that extended to development settlements within the green line boundaries. This aid is manifest in the building of the industrial infrastructure. Private enterpreuners are in charge of development there.

Region C -- Near the coastal plain, near the green line and Jerusalem. This region includes Elqana Shomron among others. The aid extended by the state here is the lowest, relatively speaking, and is comparable to that extended to Jerusalem. There is massive private enterprise in this region. (A spokesman for the deputy agriculture minister told the ITIM correspondent that the "Perizker-Goldstein" construction company is building 200 housing units in this region, 500 apartments have already been sold and the "Nofim" construction company is currently building 500 housing units and planning to build another 1,500 housing units). People who believe in the Greater Israel idea and identify with settlement in Judaea and Samaria come to this region. However, many other settlers are seeking quality of life and environment there. They build houses for themselves and look for beautiful scenery and education for their children.

On the nature of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, the deputy minister said that communal settlements have been set up and will continue to be set up with settlers being able to establish industrial plants and workshops or to keep working in their previous places of work.

NEW SAMARIA SETTLEMENT DEDICATED 10 OCTOBER

TA101958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] A new settlement was dedicated in Samaria today. It is located along the Tulkarm-Nabulus road and is called 'Enav. Some 19 families reside in the new settlement, and it will be a religious communal settlement, belonging to Gush Emunim's settlement movement. Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said that the settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria is the answer to the internal and external disputes over the future of the territories.

RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT IN W. BANK APPROVED

TA131624 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Ramallah, 13 Oct (ITIM) -- The special team for the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria, headed by Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel, has approved the establishment of the new Po'alei Agudat Yisra'el movement's community settlement in Ra's Karkar, in the Ramallah District. This was reported today by Shim'on Me'ir, the director of this movement's settlement department.

The new settlement, which will be the first settlement of Po'alei Agudat Yisra'el and which has so far only established kibbutzim and moshavim, will be populated by the Nahli'el nucleus of more than 100 families from the center of Israel, mainly from Bene Beraq and Petah Tiqva. The settlement will be established near the Matityahu moshav, which also belongs to the Po'alei Agudat Yisra'e' movement. Families of immigrants from the United States and Britain will settle there.

At first, the settlement members will continue to hold jobs in the center of Israel, but industry and tourism is planned there in the future. About 60 families from among the nucleus members recently toured the site and met with Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mikha'el Deqel, who promised all necessary aid for the settlement's rapid establishment.

OFFICIALS URGE HARDLINE STAND ON TERRITORIES

TA101612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has said that the hand that signs concessions in Judaea and Samaria will bring about the country's destruction. The demographic problem should not concern us because whether there are few or many Jews in the country depends only on us.

The chairman of the Jewish Agency Settlement Division, Matityahu Drobles, called on the government to extend Israeli law and sovereignty to the territories in reaction to the hostile attitude to Israel worldwide. He attacked Education Minister Zvulun Hammer for his recent pronouncements and urged him to go to the polls or carry out his platform. The two men were speaking at a dedication ceremony for the new 'Enav settlement in Samaria.

MAJORITY SUPPORTS CONTINUATION OF SETTLEMENT

TA080915 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 p 3

[PORI poll]

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public is in favor of establishing additional settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and is opposed to President Reagan's plan proposing a freeze on the establishment of additional settlements. These are the findings of a national public opinion poll conducted by the PORI Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Some 48.5 percent of those polled are in favor of establishing additional settlements whereas 34.5 percent are opposed to establishing additional settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The remaining 17 percent did not have an opinion either way.

A larger majority of 64.3 percent believe that Israel should not accept President Reagan's plan for a solution of the Palestinian problem through a link with Jordan whereas 12 percent are willing to accept the plan as it is. An additional 13 percent believe the plan may at least be a basis for negotiations and should not be rejected out of hand, as the government did. The remaining 10.7 percent did not have an opinion either way.

The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

LABOR TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE TO TOPPLE COALITION

TA080919 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent on party affairs Amnon Barzilay]

[Excerpt] Within 2 weeks the Labor Party will launch an offensive against the Likud government and Prime Minister Menahem Begin with the aim of undermining the foundations of the coalition and bringing about its collapse. In an internal debate of a closed forum held yesterday at the office of Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres, it was decided to hold a national convention of activists and publicists which will set off the campaign against the government.

The establishment of this forum has rekindled tension within the party. Senior activists yesterday said that the composition of the forum gives the impression that Mr Peres is reestablishing a reduced headquarters of activists in his camp in the event the race for the party leadership resumes.

It has also been learned that former activists in Peres' camp have recently increased the pressure on President Yitzhaq Navon to accede to give up on a second presidency term and return to political life -- in light of the resumed tension between Messrs Rabin and Peres -- hoping he would succeed in being elected to lead the party.

In yesterday's closed debate it was decided that the offensive against the government will underline that in its capacity as the opposition the Alignment can fully and legitimately proceed in such a way by virtue of its size in the Knesset and the fact that the Alignment currently represents 50 Knesset members, compared to the Likud's 46 members in the best case and only 44 members in the worst case, if MK's Yitzhaq Berman and Dror Zeigerman quit the Likud.

The debate was attended by Messrs Hayim Bar-Lev, Gad Ya'aqovi, Moshe Shahal, Nava Rad, Aharon Har'el, Kibbutz Movement Secretary Yosef Perlmutter, Simha Dinitz and former Broadcasting Authority Director Yitzhaq Livni.

The forum further decided that the Labor Party must inform the public about all the unknown facts regarding our difficult economic situation and focus on the political argument between the two conceptions: the government's (the annexation of the territories) and the Alignment's readiness for a territorial compromise. The participants in the debate also noted that the Alignment must come up with a crystal-clear answer to the Likud's attempts to argue that the Alignment was unpatriotic and that is why it should not be allowed to rule. The opposition will also attack the government through the issue of the danger posed to Israel's democracy and lifestyle.

Circles associated with Mr Peres last night noted that the forum had been set up only for information purposes and that it had no other ulterior motives. The meeting was also attended by the chairman of the Labor Party Information Department, Mr 'Uzi Shim'oni. These circles denied that the forum was, as it were, designed to serve as a headquarters in the event of a race for the party's leadership and said it represented the various factions within the party.

MODA'I BLASTS LIKUD PARTNERS TO COALITION

TA140619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has attacked the Likud partners to the coalition -- the National Religious Party, TAMI and Agudat Yisra'el -- warning them that if they stab the Cabinet in the back, as he phrased it, they will find themselves outside the coalition. Addressing a conference of the Farmers Union last night, he said that the national decisions are being taken without involving the coalition partners and without consulting the liberals. Minister Moda'i believes that these are the present coalition's last months and there will be no choice but to hold early elections in a few months.

RECENT 'RIFT' IN RELATIONS WITH EGYPT VIEWED

TA131331 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 13 Oct 82 p 18

[Commentary by Moshe Yahalom: "Egypt -- A Year After the Assassination of As-Sadat]

[Text] No one in Israel today, or, as it seems, in Egypt, has a decisive answer to the question of whether Egypt is turning its back on the peace agreement.

Several comments by Egyptian Government figures, including some prominent ones, have aroused a feeling in Israel that only 1 year since As-Sadat's assassination a deepening rift has formed between Israel and Egypt. According to one evaluation, however, it is only a tactical and temporary rift.

Egypt today is conducting an anti-Israeli propaganda offensive bordering on a breach of the Camp David accords: President Mubarak alleged that Israel was conducting a "militaristic policy towar the Palestinians"; the Egyptian ambassador in Israel, Sa'd Murtada, was recalled to Cairo for "consultations"; anti-Semitic cartoons appear in the Egyptian press; Egypt, through its newspapers, accuses Israel of being responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacre; Mubarak praised Reagan's peace plan, which is contrary to the Camp David agreements; the autonomy talks have been frozen for about a year; a special committee is reassessing the relations between Israel and Egypt; on "army day" more emphasis was put on Egypt's "achievements" in the Yom Kippur war than on peace (As-Sadat was murdered on "army day"); Egyptian Defense Minister General Abu Ghazalah implied that it was necessary to militarily reinforce the border with Israel; and Mubarak expressed unreserved support for a joint Arab strategy which "would put Israel in its place".

What caused Mubarak, a staunch pupil of As-Sadat, to disavow the consolidation of peace with Israel?

Circles in Israel explain that Mubarak fears for his life and, moreover, for the continuation of the current regime in Egypt. When As-Sadat was murdered, Mubarak was next to him on the platform of honor; he was wounded in the arm and only by a miracle was not killed together with As-Sadat. This murder has made Mubarak realize that his regime is in danger.

The situation in Egypt today is favorable for a possible overthrow: unemployment, hunger, housing problems, economic depression and a social gap, all of which have been exploited in many countries for making revolutions. Also there are many antigovernment circles active in Egypt striving to topple the regime -- among them the radical Muslims, the communists and the students.

Israel today, and probably also in the future, will not be interested in deepening the rift with Egypt. The low profile which Israel maintains toward Mubarak's behavior is being explained by commentators by Israel's interest not to undermine Mubarak's standing even further and to imperil his regime. It is held in Israel that if a new element from the opposition circles arises in Egypt, this will be the end of peace.

Circles also evaluate the possibility that once Mubarak's standing has been consolidated, his attitude toward Israel will change and he will continue on the road of his predecessor, As-Sadat. And it is not in Israel's interest to obstruct this possibility.

EGYPT HINDERING CITIZENS WANTING TO VISIT ISRAEL

TA100808 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0755 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have recently begun making things difficult for Egyptian citizens wishing to visit in Israel. Information has reached the Tourism Ministry in Jerusalem that the Egyptian authorities now demand that every citizen produce written authorization from the Egyptian security services as a condition for approving their visit. According to sources in Jerusalem, this move is actually designed to preclude visits to Israel by Egyptian citizens. This move comes after several months of the Egyptian authorities making things easy for citizens wishing to visit Israel.

Jerusalem regards this as an explicit violation of the Israeli-Egyptian tourism agreement, and a protest was submitted to Egypt on this issue.

JORDAN BRIDGES OPENED FOR TOURIST TRAFFIC

TA131057 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Domestic and Services Affairs this morning decided to renew the arrangement enabling foreign tourists to enter Israel through the Jordan bridges.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar mentions that the arrangement was canceled about a year ago in order to prevent the El Al company from being harmed since the airline lost passengers who preferred to fly to Jordan and Israel on the Jordanian Alia airline, whose fares were cheaper.

The ministerial committee decided that the arrangement will be renewed for a year and that in the course of the year a followup committee will examine the aspects involved in this decision.

GOVERNMENT WANTS FREE TRADE ZONE WITH U.S.

TA101210 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpt] Israel wants to create a free trade zone with the United States in the framework of which the taxes between the two countries will be gradually reduced until they are totally abolished. This request was submitted by Finance Minister Aridor on Friday when he submitted the Israeli request for U.S. aid to Ambassador Lewis.

The Israeli request is similar to that submitted last year and totals $3.1 billion, of which $1.9 billion are military aid. The finance minister said on Friday that he was received in a positive atmosphere by the U.S. Administration officials when he submitted the aid request. The request was submitted on Friday to U.S. Administration representatives headed by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. The Israeli request to create a free trade zone with the United States came to prevent a decline in Israeli exports to the United States in view of the fact that the United States in a few years will cancel the discounts on customs Israel is enjoying today in marketing produce to the United States.

GOVERNMENT TO REQUEST $160-MILLION IMF LOAN

TA130955 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Israel will request $168-million loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), despite previous optimism in the Treasury that there would be no need for an IMF loan.

The loan will be requested from the funds available to countries suffering from balance of payment problems.

Treasury sources said yesterday that the IMF loans are usually dependent on fulfilling certain steps, such as a cut in public spending and a restrictive economic policy. For this reason, the Finance Ministry previously opposed requesting such aid.

The authorities only began to consider the loan after the IMF clarified that the type being requested would be unconditional.

Government sources told THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday that Israel's financial situation was sound, and that foreign commercial banks were constantly proposing loans totalling hundreds of millions of dollars.

However, the government has no need of new short-term loans, a situation which is likely to continue in the future, the sources said.

SUDAN

MUBARAK, NUMAYRI HOLD KHARTOUM NEWS CONFERENCE

NC132232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri held a news conference prior to President Mubarak's departure from Khartoum for Cairo.

The following is the text of the minutes of the news conference:

Question by Brother Fadlallah Muhammad of the newspaper AS-SAHAFAH: Following yesterday's [words indistinct], we are all contemplating quick steps toward implementation of the charter, or what is called the coming into force of the charter, has an agreement been reached on a time period or on a timetable for taking the steps and measures that will bring about the implementation of the charter? This question is meant to be answered in a complementary manner by both presidents.

President Numayri answered: Before I thank the newsmen for this meeting, I want to thank my Brother President Mubarak once more for this visit and for this great historic achievement that will constitute the point of departure toward a strong and unitary [words indistinct] in this great valley.

The answer to the question: Naturally, when we signed the charter we pledged to ourselves that we would be practical and realistic, perhaps the long session which we just held in the office is the completion of the conversation we began yesterday on the technique to map out plans for implementing the contents of the charter within a specific time from which the two peoples would benefit. Although the conversation was long, we have not made definite decisions that I can announce to you. However, we have agreed -- this is good news for the press -- to meet at the youth conference, the youths of the people's assemblies in Al-'Arish, and to talk with each other for 24 hours and to complete the programs which we have laid down for implementation of this charter. I think that Brother Husni will say the same thing. As you are aware, our answers complement each other. I hope you will excuse him from answering this question.

Question by Ahmad al-Bilal of the newspaper AL-AYYAM:

In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. I would like both presidents to answer this question. Yesterday President Mubarak stated that Sudan is the gem of the Afro-Arab struggle and the pioneer of Arab solidarity. President Numayri recently announced at a news statement -- on the first anniversary of the martyrdom of President as-Sadat -- that despite what has been done and what will be done by Al-Qadhdhafi, Sudan stands prepared to act to return Al-Qadhdhafi to the Arab fold. We recall that when the joint defense agreement was signed, there were [words indistinct] this agreement is directed against Libya at that time. [Words indistinct] the charter has been signed. We hope to learn whether there is an initiative by President Numayri or steps to be taken following this statement? We also hope to hear President Mubarak's stance, despite what he has been saying since his assumption of responsibility to the effect that there will be neither provocations nor responses to the accusations levelled against Egypt.

President Mubarak's answer: In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. Before I answer the question by the brother from the newspaper AL-AYYAM, I would like to take this opportunity to offer thanks and appreciation to my brother and cherished friend, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, who took the initiative in the integration charter that was signed yesterday.

In answering the question by the brother of the newspaper AL-AYYAM, I say that when we signed the joint defense agreement we did not mean to use it against Libya or against any state other than Libya. This is a defensive agreement concluded between the two countries against any (?external) aggressor -- it is not meant against this or that state. Nor do we direct this agreement against a specific quarter. However, [words indistinct] any one of the two states, then this agreement can be used.

In addition, the integration charter is not directed against anyone. History -- and should we refer back to history and read in it about the eternal relationship between Egypt and Sudan, it would be possible for us to say that the integration charter is something natural between our two countries which are situated in the Nile Valley. The reason is that the two peoples are one people. There are strong relations and solid ties between the two countries. It is indeed enough for me to say that we are kinfolk. Thank you.

Question: Part of the question is meant for President Numayri. Following his statement, has an initiative been taken to ask Al-Qadhdhafi, or is there a readiness on the part of Sudan to ask Al-Qadhdhafi to return to the Arab ranks?

President Numayri: Regarding Sudan's declared policy in dealing with the brothers, whether they are in the Arab League, the African organization [OAU] or international organizations, we do not deviate from the principles we have declared. The door is open as far as we are concerned. The door is open to receive whoever wishes to cooperate with us on terms that are regarded as general terms (?for) coexistence among the states of this earth. These terms include noninterference in the private affairs of other states, in a sense that [word indistinct] I cannot demand (?or work out a plan) for the removal of a regime in another state or the removal of a ruler. At the same time, this ruler or his government is expected to (?accept) and welcome such a tendency and, indeed, to work for opening the door for the return of those who call for such action [presumably cooperation].

All of us are aware that thus far Brother al-Qadhdhafi does not wish well for Sudan or for Egypt. Indeed, he has declared in his information media that when he finds a favorable opportunity, he will strike at the government in Sudan or at the government in Egypt. For this reason, we in Sudan are defending ourselves against these statements and are getting ready for him. So, instead of letting us work for returning him to the Arab ranks, or the African ranks, he has wasted our time by making us defend ourselves from his statements and actions and [word indistinct] qualitative and quantitative change in a person who has such a policy.

Question by Muhammad al-Fatih of REUTER: President Ja'far Numayri some time ago declared that Sudan is preparing forces for dispatch to Iraq. Now that the integration charter has been signed, is there coordination between your two countries to send forces to Iraq?

President Numayri: I believe that the answer to this question is clear. Egypt did not participate in the formulation of the resolution which was adopted at Fes. Therefore, Sudan cannot ask Egypt to participate with it in implementing this resolution.

Question by 'Awatif al-Kilani of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR: Allow me to address a two-part question: It is a very small question, since the economy is the basis of political and social development, how does Your Excellency view economic development within the framework of the integration charter? The other part of the question is meant for President Numayri: Will facilities be given to Egyptian peasants similar to those that are given by some Arab states? And what will such facilities, if any, be? Thank you.

President Numayri: I will answer the last question, of course. If we consider the treatment of Egyptian peasants in the other Arab states or other countries which give facilities and their treatment in Sudan, should they come here we find that there is a difference between their situation there and their situation in Sudan. They come here as owners of the land and part of this land. They are citizens of this land and they do not come here to work as they do in Iraq or in some other states where they are given incentives [such as] houses [words indistinct] and 100 cows. We want them [words indistinct] this land, to come and create these [word indistinct] for the citizens in the Nile Valley.

President Mubarak: Regarding the first part of your question, I believe that if we peruse the integration charter carefully, we will find that it provides for the establishment of an integration fund to which the two states are to contribute in addition to foreign contributions. In other words, this economic work will be independent of the governmental framework so that it will not be affected by the bureaucracy in the two countries.

Question by Brother Mu'tasim Mahmud from the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH: Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, a few days ago your brother, King Fahd, announced his support for the integration steps between Egypt and Sudan. What are the steps or to what extent is it possible for Arab money and money from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to participate in this integration? Also, to what extent is there a possibility for cooperation or a connection between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan on the one hand, and the GCC in the future on the other?

President Mubarak: His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, is a friend. Often, even among brothers -- and he is a friend and a brother -- there are periods during which relations between the states, even the fraternal states, are frozen to the extent that they do not talk with each other. However, our relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia transcend personal relations or any individual's relations. There have been strong and solid relations between us and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since the two states were established, though we have not had diplomatic relations for a long time now. Thus, a certain circumstance or another cannot cause an infinite rift between the two states. The two peoples are inseparable. Our relations are (?deep-rooted) in spite of the freez' [of the relations] that occurred during the past period because of certain circumstances. However, I think that this is diminishing and cannot continue. I repeat that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who yesterday blessed the integration, is a true Arab, that Egypt is an Arab state, that the Gulf states are Arab states and that Egypt is an Arab state. The tepid relations which prevailed for a period of time do not mean a final rift and will not be a rift between the two states; cooperation and interaction will be resumed between the states, more than was previously the case, at an appropriate time in the future, God willing. Thank you.

Question by Geoffrey Philips from the BBC on statements he said were published by [the London-based] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper accusing both Ethiopia and Libya of cooperating against Sudan and the government of President Numayri.

President Mubarak: ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT can say whatever it wants to say.

President Numayri responded to the correspondent's request that the answer be made in English, saying:

This is the first time I have heard of these statements. I read ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, but sometimes I do not read the subjects that are not important to me. As far as I am concerned, this paper and the press are not good sources of information. Therefore, it must not be considered a source for information. Yesterday, I met with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah; today I am with President Mubarak, and he has not told me anything about this subject.

As you know, the press publishes some matters that create excitement, and we do not work according to these matters which create exitement. I do not like to work according to what the press or ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT say. That is why 2 or 3 years ago, when I assumed the chairmanship of the Arab Solidarity Committee, the first thing I said was that I do not like and I do not want the papers in the Arab world to discuss my task or the task of the committee. I did not divulge any information on my task until I completed it. If you go back to that date, you will find that this committee was the first committee which journalists found nothing to write about. Our relations with Ethiopia are now very good and normal. While here, we received the [Ethiopian] defense minister more than 2 weeks ago and we held talks with him. I believe that there is not anything to say about what we discussed with him during his visit.

Question by Mamduh Rida of the At-Ta'awun Publishing House: A few days ago Saudi Arabia and Kuwait announced that they welcome the Egyptian-Sudanese integration agreement. Yesterday the Arab ambassadors and the PLO office director in Khartoum attended the ceremony marking the signing of the charter. Are steps or contacts expected to be made in the near future between the two signatories of the integration and the Arab states?

President Numayri: Thanks. It is my duty to explain that this charter -- the integration charter -- is nothing new. We said in our speeches -- Mr Husni Mubarak and I -- that we have codified here what was already in existence, that this is a beginning of the codification of what is going on between Sudan and Egypt. This is important, because having carried out this action we know that we have taken a step we believe is important in bolstering this relationship. The reason is that this relationship was not strengthened for thousands of years. Furthermore, work will be programmed and directed forward -- and this will be done in every project, whether in Sudan or in Egypt, that is, in Sudan and Egypt. However, when it comes to conveying what we have done to the brother Arabs or to the brother Africans, we will convey what we have done because I am fully aware -- and I regret to say this -- that the press does not convey it correctly. Therefore, it will be conveyed by our governments to the other governments so that they will not misunderstand things. I mean, many newsmen also convey their opinions along with it. By God, this integration will be tiresome to Sudan. By God, it will be fatiguing to Egypt -- that is, the things that the press will (?embellish) in this text. Therefore, we will hold contacts with our Arab brothers, with our African brothers and with our brothers in the world to talk to them about this commendable work we have done -- work that we consider to be an act of consolidating what had been going on between the two countries.

Question by Mahmud Flandir of the Sudanese Armed Forces magazine: President Mubarak, the charter's military section calls for unification of the two states' defense. Is there a specific form in the agreement, such as a unified command or a higher defense council, and what shape would the joint defense operations take?

President Mubarak: Thank you for this question. However, I would like to say that there is another defense agreement between us and Sudan. I believe it is difficult to discuss or talk about the structure of the military command of such a great number of military men and civilians and still preserve the secrecy of this action between the two countries. Thank you.

Question by Hamdi Fu'ad, AL-AHRAM'S political editor: A question to both presidents. It appears that there is an integration between the questions of the Egyptian and the Sudanese press, as they are all in the same direction. Would both presidents allow me to ask how can the integration charter between the two states achieve further cooperation in consolidating the Arab rank, the African rank and the Nonaligned Movement? Would it give the two states new thrust in this direction in relation to strengthening the three movements?

President Numayri: My view on how the charter can achieve the two states' hopes and ambitions in assisting other states -- I believe that this is obvious -- is by working. If we work, we will achieve all the goals we aspire to achieve. The first of these are economic objectives, and this is very important to economic security. The economic objectives include self-sufficiency, fighting starvation and thirst. Also included is the so-called food security, which is very important. Food security is for you in the two countries; with the surplus you can obtain other things. The other thing is that this charter is not just a document upon which the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples attach all of their hopes. After that, one would say: By God, it is a hat rack, as we say here in Sudan; one would peg all of the difficulties upon it. By God, we should not view the charter as such. If I work at a school here in Sudan and then complain that the charter did not help my sons to join the university in Cairo or in Az-Zaqaziq, this means that I am looking for a reason for not educating my sons, that is, blaming the charter. No. The charter is the starting point that encourages us to work. The manpower here, thanks be to God, is high -- 60 million and 20 million make 80 million. Through cooperation, our manpower can be 20 million people -- considering that the rest were students, minors or elderly people -- but we can have 20 million to be deployed in the security forces, in agriculture and in all other fields.

I don't want people to think that this charter has achieved everything. Many difficulties may be encountered which the charter will overcome or which we will eliminate. This can only be achieved by working. The Egyptian and Sudanese means of transportation have problems so far. You would encounter such problems if you enter Cairo or Khartoum airports. You would spend 1 or 2 days waiting for a plane. It is even worse in Aswan and Halfa. Our communications or transportation between Sudan and Egypt have several problems that can only be solved by working sincerely and seriously. No state can help us. We have to show the major organizations and states that we are working, and only then will they come to assist us. There is great hope that the charter will be a strong incentive for serious work.

Question by Mrs Na'mat Hilal of SUNA: President Mubarak, if the PLO agreed to set up a confederation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between it and Jordan, within the framework of the U.S. initiative, to what extent would this contribute to stability in the Middle East, and in this case what is the fate of the autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel?

President Mubarak: To the first part of the question on the PLO Agreement to set up a confederation with Jordan, this would be good if it occurred; it would then contribute to future talks to be held among all the parties concerned. Here I would like to say that after the PLO left Beirut and after the massacres that took place in West Beirut, the PLO attained a leading position among the states. The whole world now calls for the dispersed people's right of self-determination.

The PLO must exploit this opportunity by adopting specific measures, such as simultaneous recognition of any action along the road to a solution, so that the thrust of the peace process can be preserved and it won't lose what was gained after its withdrawal from Lebanon.

As for the future of the autonomy talks, I would like to say that the autonomy talks we are holding with Israel -- and which are being attended by the United States as a full partner -- I can say that they have reached a quasi-impasse because Israel has raised obstacles in their way. Israel has used the excuse that the talks should be held in Jerusalem; 14 or 15 rounds of talks were held there [in Israel] while none of them was held in Jerusalem. Following President as-Sadat's death, Israel demanded that the autonomy talks be held in Jerusalem. This is one of the obstacles -- namely, its insistence that the talks be held in Jerusalem. This is strange because 14 rounds were held earlier, none of them in Jerusalem, and then in November and December they demanded that the talks be held in Jerusalem.

There are problems between us regarding Jerusalem. Letters were exchanged between late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister in August 1980 on this subject. We do not approve of Jerusalem being the capital of Israel, while they say and have declared that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

The second point is that there is a wide gap between our concept and Israel's concept of autonomy. This gap has not been bridged yet. It is our hope that, following Reagan's initiative, the autonomy talks will start in their new format and framework -- namely, that new parties such as Jordan and the Palestinians will join the talks. If we start this, we can develop the negative aspects of the Reagan initiative to our favor. We should not reject the initiative outright.

Question by Brother J'afar ar-Riyadi of the Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD: Messrs Presidents, the GCC was set up recently. Today we witnessed the signing of the integration charter between the two parts of the [Nile] Valley. Both represent basic pillars and vanguard steps toward comprehensive Arab unity. What are your concepts of the aspects of cooperation between the two organizations in the future?

President Numayri: The trend toward unity in every area among the Arabs is a sincere one. Naturally, we have supported the establishment of a Gulf union [ittihad al-Khalij]. We also expect to be supported in this integration because, as I said, it is a first step toward implementing [words indistinct]. I hope there will be other projects among the Arab countries, among the Arab Maghreb countries and between the two parts of Yemen.

As for cooperation, most of the time it is economic, such as between Sudan and Egypt as a unit or among the Gulf states as a unit. It is evident that Sudan and Egypt are small [as received] countries and the Gulf is rich. We aspire to sincere economic cooperation. We extend an assisting hand. For your information, materialism is a very dangerous thing. We also extend other assistance -- manpower, with its mind and strength.

Question by Ahmad Abu Bakr of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH: Is the charter a bilateral formula between Egypt and Sudan only, or does it permit other parties to join?

President Numayri: Thank you for this question, so I can explain this matter. The integration charter between Egypt and Sudan is a step toward their unity. We do not ask other states to come and unite with us, while we ourselves do not have such a union. He who does not have something cannot give it. Therefore, Sudan and Egypt are setting an example for a course of united action, scientific and programmed and recognized by the whole world.

Thank God, news from all over the world indicates that there is an inclination to bless and support this act. This is a very great success, because for the first time we feel that united action has begun to assume its correct concept through the signing of this charter. I don't feel that the integration charter currently allows other states to join it, but there is room to make other steps. This is what we want and what we aim for.

Mubarak Leaves Khartoum 13 Oct

JN131050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (SUNA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left Khartoum at 1200 today after a 24-hour visit to Sudan.

Yesterday evening Presidents Ja'far Numayri and Husni Mubarak signed the charter of integration between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples. After signing the charter, the two presidents addressed the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples on this historic, important occasion in the history of the Nile Valley.

It will be recalled that the two presidents held a closed session at noon yesterday immediately after President Mubarak's arrival in Sudan. The session lasted about 1 hour.

TUNISIA

'ARAFAT IN TUNIS TO MEET FRANCE'S CHEYSSON

LD131714 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis a short while ago. He was met at the airport by a number of Palestinian officials, led by the PLO representative in Tunisia, Hasan Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Paris and the Jordanian ambassador in Tunis, Nabih an-Namr.

The Palestinian leader stated that he would (?discuss) the (?French) initiative for a settlement of the Middle East crisis at his meeting this afternoon with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. He said that he was not optimistic about the European diplomatic move. He expressed regret that this move was subservient to the U.S. concept and that it was influenced by U.S. pressures, despite awareness of the intricacies of the situation in the Middle East. [Word indistinct] the European diplomatic move ignores these facts, foremost of which are the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

Regarding his recent talks in the Jordanian capital, the Palestinian leader stressed anew that his talks with King Husayn and other Jordanian officials were constructive, positive and important. He expressed his satisfaction with their outcome, (?indicating) that the Jordanian monarch had officially informed him of his readiness to accept every Palestinian struggler and fighter in Jordan.

Regarding the situation inside the refugee camps, 'Arafat said: I was shocked by the measures taken by the Lebanese Army. He added: What was not done by the Israeli army, is now being done by the Lebanese Army. He noted that the PLO Executive Committee had issued a statement (?yesterday) appealing to President Amin al-Jumayyil and his prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, to control those who had no concern other than continuing the execution of the Israeli enemy's scheme against the Palestinian people on Lebanese territory.

Cheysson on Meeting

LD132352 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheyyson left Tunisia Wednesday evening at the end of a brief visit during which he met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman struggler Yasir 'Arafat.

In a statement before leaving, Cheysson said that his talks with 'Arafat dealt in particular with the fate of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, who have undergone a cruel ordeal following Israel's occupation of that country. The question of the French contingent's participation in the multinational force and the disengagement forces in Beirut and their role in protecting these civilians was also discussed.

Cheysson said that the likelihood of France's recognition of the PLO or a possible meeting between 'Arafat and French President Mitterrand were not discussed. He said that 'Arafat would be welcomed in France should he decide to visit.

As to France's attitude to the Fes summit conference, Cheysson said that the French Government appreciates the constructive and flexible tone of the resolutions of the Arab summit, particularly the resolution dealing with the Middle East.

Cheysson praised the almost unanimous Arab agreement on the important role of thee UN Security Council in resolving the Middle East crisis, affirming that the key to solving the Middle East problem rests with the parties concerned: Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab countries, and that the United States can provide advice and help and guarantee a solution.

He said that he hopes the PLO will join the process of the political settlement of the Palestinian question. But this, he said, necessitates that there should be a side ready for this, because Israel shows no sign of embarking on the road to a political solution.

'Arafat: Talks Fruitful

NC131824 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, Oct 12 (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat had a two-hour meeting here today.

Afterwards, Mr 'Arafat told newsmen that their talks were "fruitful." They centered on the Palestinian question, the Middle East situation with particular reference to Lebanon, and international questions, he added.

Mr Cheysson, who is in Tunis on his way home from a visit to East Africa, is due to leave here for Paris later today.

'ARAFAT WOULD WELCOME INVITATION TO VISIT FRANCE

LD132358 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Wednesday noon met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Following the 2-hour meeting, 'Arafat said that his talks with the French foreign minister has been fruitful on all Arab, Palestinian and international questions.

Replying to a question about the likelihood of his visiting Paris, 'Arafat said that he would welcome any invitation to visit France.

With regard to the European diplomatic efforts being exerted at present for settlement of the Palestine question, 'Arafat said that the European position is subject to American pressures.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 12 OCT

For Soviet reportage on Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union, starting on 12 October, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TANZANIA

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

EA102256 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The French foreign minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, arrived in Dar es Salaam this evening for a 2-day official visit to Tanzania. During the visit, the first by a French minister since the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand came to power last year, Mr Cheysson will hold talks with the acting foreign minister, Ndugu Amir Jamal.

According to a program on the visit released by the Foreign Ministry, Mr Cheysson will also have discussions with President Nyerere. The talks will center on bilateral relations as well as the situation in southern Africa, particularly Namibia. France is a member of the five Western contact group on Namibia.

Mr Cheysson will address a press conference before continuing with his visit to Kenya tomorrow afternoon.

UGANDA

USSR REPORTED 'READY TO EXTEND MORE AID'

EA131526 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Sergey Bukin, has said his country is ready to extend more aid to Uganda to consolidate further the cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at a party to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uganda and the Soviet Union, the envoy wished President Milton Obote and the government success in strengthening the independent state of Uganda and hoped the existing friendship between the two countries will continue.

The administrative secretary of the Uganda-Soviet cultural friendship society, Mr (Alfred Base), thanked the Soviet Union for the assistance she extends to Uganda.

CONGO

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 OCTOBER

AB081749 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women arrived in Brazzaville this morning at the invitation of the Congolese Women's Revolutionary Union (URFC). The visit is aimed at strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet women and the URFC.

The delegation, which is scheduled to stay in the country until 14 October, will hold talks with several political officials in the capital. This afternoon, the delegation will lay a wreath at the Marien N'gouabi Museum. Tomorrow morning, the Soviet delegation will pay a courtesy call to the education secretary of the URFC. At 1100, the delegation will confer with the press and propaganda secretary of the Congolese Labor Union Federation.

GABON

TWO ACCORDS SIGNED WITH NIGERIA AS TALKS END

AB101246 Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Libreville, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Gabon and Nigeria signed two trade and air accords in Libreville on Saturday at the end of the meeting of the second session of their joint commission.

The Nigerian delegation to this session was led by Thomas Ademola, deputy minister of planning in charge of statistics. Gabon's delegations was led by Mamadou Diop, secretary of state for economy and finance.

The two countries, states the final communique, faced with "the increasingly difficult economic situation," have decided to unite their efforts to accelerate the socioeconomic development of their peoples.

The next session of the joint commission will be held in Lagos in 1983.

GHANA

USSR PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AB121100 Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] A visiting team of the Soviet Union Peace and Solidarity Council yesterday called on Mr. P.V. Obeng, PNDC [Provisional National Defence Council] co-ordinating secretary, at the castle, Osu, to discuss with him issues of importance to Ghana and the USSR.

The deputy editor-in-chief of the USSR foreign policy weekly newspaper, Mr Vladimir B. Lordansky, is pictured shaking hands with Mr Obeng after the discussions. Among those pictured is Mr. V.V. Diachanko, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ghana.

NIGERIA

NIGERIAN, CHADIAN LEADERS HOLD TALKS IN KADUNA

AB131318 Lagos NAN in English 1304 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Frank Adesegha/John Elaigu]

[Text] Kaduna, Oct. 13 (NAN) -- Bilateral talks between Nigeria and Chad began in Kaduna today. The Nigerian delegation to the talks was led by President Shehu Shagari while the Chadian leader President Hissein Habre was at the head of the country's delegation. The official delegations to the talks included the foreign ministers of both countries and other top government officials.

Speaking at the opening, President Shehu Shagari said that Nigeria was always willing to assist Chad in view of the situation in that country. He recalled that Nigeria took the initiative for organising the Kano and Lagos International Conferences for Reconciliation in Chad and added that Nigeria would continue its search for peace in that country. President Shagari said that today's meeting offered an opportunity for the Chadian leader to discuss the current state of affairs in his country.

Replying, the Chadian leader, President Hissein Habre, thanked the Nigerian leader for the reception accorded him earlier. He said that his country appreciated Nigeria's efforts to ensure peace and stability in Chad and the sub-region. President Habre said that Chad had been passing through 12 years of war during which vital structures had been destroyed. For several years, he recalled, Chad was led by different forces, each having its territory rules and regulations. He said that there was multitude of mini states [?creating] insecurity in Chad.

President Habre stated that his country had also experienced foreign occupation which threatened its unity. The situation, he said, had now changed adding that security and general safety now prevailed. He said that for the first time, the 14 administrative regions in Chad were now together and recognised one authority. President Habre said that more than ever before, the conditions for stability had now been restored. He however pointed out that his country now faced economic problems, adding that there were no roads and that structures of administration had been disorganised.

The Chadian leader appealed to Nigeria to [word indistinct] to its solidarity to Chad and its efforts to ensure peace and stability.

Habre Government Recognized

AB131757 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, said in Kaduna today that Nigeria recognizes (?states), and since the leader of the Council of State of Chad, Mr Hissein Habre, has the support of the majority of his people, Nigeria recognizes him.

Professor Audu was speaking with our staff correspondent at the Kaduna Airport shortly before Mr Hissein, who arrived in Kaduna early today to hold talks with President Shagari, left for home. Professor Audu said Mr Hissein Habre briefed President Shagari about his country's problems but did not elaborate. Our staff correspondent reported that discussions between the two leaders started shortly after President Shagari arrived in Kaduna early today at the start of a 5-day official visit to Kaduna, Kano and Bauchi States.

Mr Hissein Habre flew in later from Ndjamena in one of Nigeria's presidential jets.

Although President Shagari remained at the airport to receive Mr Habre, there was no gun salute and playing of the national anthems as usual with such ceremonies for visiting heads of state. Instead, a general salute was played after which Hissein Habre inspected a guard of honor.

It was the first meeting between President Shehu Shagari and Hissein Habre since the overthrow of the government of Goukouni Oueddei.

It is believed that Habre's visit is an attempt to get Nigeria's recognition of his government and to find a lasting solution to the problem in Chad.

Meanwhile, President Shagari continues his visit to Kaduna State this evening with the inspection of the multimillion naira iron center under construction in Kaduna. He leaves for Kano tomorrow.

SHAGARI TAKEOVER OF DEFENSE CRITICIZED

AB130948 Paris AFP in English 0432 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, Oct 13 (AFP) -- One of Nigeria's main opposition parties, the Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN], on Tuesday criticized a government shuffle last week that gave President Shehu Shagari the Defense Ministry.

In a statement, the party's Lagos section said Mr. Shagari would be unable to fulfill his duties both as President and Defense Minister, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

The measure could only increase "economic and administrative chaos," the party said. The party also said the move was aimed at involving the army in presidential, parliamentary and state elections set for next summer. It did not explain, but warned that the army should stay out of politics.

The charges came after Friday's reshuffle, in which Akanbani Oniyangi went from the Defense to the Industry Ministry to replace Ibrahim Gusau. Mr. Gusau left to run for the governorship of Borno State in Northeastern Nigeria. John Kadiva left the Aviation Ministry to seek election as governor of the Plateau State in central Nigeria. He was replaced by former Deputy Commerce Minister M.A. Jega.

The government requires that any minister leave his post before running for office.

MAURITIUS

FORMER MINISTER FORMS NEW POLITICAL PARTY

AB081435 Paris AFP in French 0917 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Port-Louis, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Sir Satcam Boolell, former minister of agriculture who resigned from the Labor Party a few weeks ago, has announced the formation of a new political party, the Mauritian Patriotic Party (MPM).

The new party is made up of several other dissidents from the Labor Party of former Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who was beaten in the general elections on 12 June.

The leader of the new party, Sir Satcam Boolell, said the MPM will adopt a pragmatic approach toward the country's economic problems and will be "neither to the right nor to the extreme left."

The motto of the new party is "eliminate poverty, even if it means that the rich are to become less rich."

NAMIBIA

DTA THREATENS 'TO GO OVER TO OPPOSITION'

AB081548 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 8 (AFP) -- The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], the main internal political grouping in South African-ruled Namibia, has threatened to go over to the opposition if Pretoria persists in its plan to impose a new provisional government on the territory.

In a statement branded today as "dramatic" by the local press, DTA leader and Namibian "prime minister" Dirk Mudge last night told a public meeting in the town of Otjiwarongo, "We have reached the point where the DTA is a liberation movement."

Mr Mudge said that if South African-appointed administrator Danie Hough decided to dissolve the Namibian Parliament and the Cabinet next month, as threatened, the DTA would boycott the new arrangements.

"The DTA is prepared to join another interim government only if it is democratically elected," Mr Mudge said.

With tension rising between the DTA and Pretoria, Mr Mudge and his colleagues recently launched a diplomatic campaign to persuade the five members of the Western contact group negotiating with South Africa for Namibian independence to organise new elections within the territory.

Such elections, with the participation of the nationalist guerrilla Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) are meant to be held under the aegis of the United Nations, but there is now strong pessimism in Windhoek that this will never happen.

Among the chief stumbling blocks are seen the South African demand that Cuban troops should leave neighbouring Angola and the continued supply of Soviet-made weapons and equipment to SWAPO bases in that country.

DTA Secretary-General Kuaima Riruako, a black, left this week for London along with Billy Marais, a white. They were also to go to Paris and Bonn before rejoining Mr Mudge in Washington.

Mr Marais was expected to try for a direct approach to new Chancellor Helmut Kohl, bypassing Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is suspected here of having SWAPO sympathies.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOVIET 'ESPIONAGE SHIP' SIGHTED OFF COAST

MB120739 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warships and aircraft of the South African Defense Force have been watching a new sophisticated Russian espionage ship which passed within 50 nautical miles of the South African coast last week.

The Balzam-class vessel of 4,000 tons called at Luanda in Angola and then passed around the Cape of Good Hope from the Atlantic into the Indian Ocean. It is probably on its way to the Soviet naval task force deployed in the Indian Ocean area.

The vessel is fitted with guided missiles, guns and the latest espionage and communications equipment, and is said to be on its first operational cruise.

A defense force spokesman said the presence of the warship thousands of kilometers from its home waters once more illustrates the Soviet Union's interest in conflict in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

MB120859 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade dos Santos, arrives in Harare this morning for a 4-day state visit to Zimbabwe. A government spokesman requested the people to line up along the airport route and streets to welcome Comrade dos Santos. Buses will be available and will leave all main local centers for the airport at 0830 today. Transport is also being provided in Marundia, Ruwa and (Myabira).

A spokesman for the prime minister's office said Comrade dos Santos will today pay a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Banana, and later hold talks with government officials at (Milton) building. Tomorrow, the Angolan president will visit (Kushinga Pikelela) agricultural institute near Marandellas and the national sports center in Harare.

Official Talks Begin

CA121918 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Official talks between the Zimbabwean and Angolan Governments opened in Harare this evening. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade dos Santos, are believed to have discussed economic and political relations between the two countries. The situation in the southern African region is also believed to have been discussed. Comrade dos Santos arrived in Zimbabwe today for a 4-day state visit.

Harare Commentary

MB130606 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] has profound implications for the patriots of the frontline states, for southern Africa and the progressive communites in all the countries of the world. It goes without saying that the visit does not mark the beginning, but the continuation of the process of consolidating bilateral, regional and international relations.

The interests of peace, independence, social justice and determination to improve the quality of the lives of all people, urban and rural in Zimbabwe and Angola, will undoubtedly figure prominently in the discussions between the leaders of our progressive and sister republics. For both the people of Zimbabwe and Angola, the relationship between them is one founded on a just struggle for a just cause, genuine independence and commitment to rapid economic and social development. It is here that the freedom and the independence won by each country was also meant to benefit all the other oppressed people of southern Africa. However, let it be known that what has remained crucial after political independence is the economic self-determination by the former colony within the framework of a social economic order chosen by the leaders.

The visit brings the two sister states which have chosen the socialist way of development into discussing vital areas of cooperation as well as exchanging experiences about their failures and successes. The strengthening of ties between the two countries is undoubtedly an ongoing exercise.

To examine the relations between the two states outside the regional and international contexts would obviously be unrealistic. Angola for one, has been a top-priority target of international imperialism and aggression through the bloodthirsty actions of the Pretoria regime. The people of Angola have been subjected to a systematic campaign of terror, murder, political conspiracy, economic subversion and sabotage by the imperialist-backed Pretoria regime. Angola, like other frontline states, has earned this treatment because of its unyielding stand against the enemies [words indistinct] Namibia, and its support for SWAPO and the liberation movements of South Africa. The people of Angola, in spite of these evil machinations, are committed to human rights, to justice, peace, social progress and true independence for the people of Namibia and South Africa.

President dos Santos is not only the president of Angola, but the president of the MPLA, the guide, the ruling party which won independence for Angola under the leadership of the late President Neto.

The people of Zimbabwe should therefore hail the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA, their contribution of freedom in southern Africa. There is no doubt that there are some international giants who connive with the Pretoria aggressors in the diplomatic and military fields against the Angolan people. The outcry about Cuban troops in Angola and the refusal to recognize the Luanda Government and the dillydallying over the Namibian question reflect the hypocrisy of these international cheats. Whatever economic aid these countries give the developing nations, let us call a spade a spade. In some important issues, these countries support the counterrevolutionary forces which are causing harm and suffering in Namibia and South Africa.

Zimbabwe and the other frontline states have been [word indistinct] spread of reactionary forces backed by the Pretoria regime and its long-distance mentors.

The visit of President dos Santos to Zimbabwe must therefore be seen in the context of the people of the southern African region waging a war against the forces of destabilization and reaction.

Luanda Report on Visit

EA131254 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Official talks which began yesterday [in Harare] between our country's delegation led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Zimbabwe delegation led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will continue this morning at the level of ministerial commissions of the two countries' governments.

The Angolan delegation to the talks includes Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge, Minister of Foreign Trade Comrade Ismael Martins, Minister of Energy and Petroleum Comrade Pedro van Dunem Loi, Deputy Minister of State Security (Alvaro de Castro), State Secretary for Cooperation Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao and (Joao Videta), our ambassador in Zimbabwe.

Speaking at the opening of the talks, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe praised the solidarity accorded by the Angolan party, people and government. He also hailed the MPLA-Labor Party for the liberation of Angola from Portuguese colonialism. Robert Mugabe added however that the continuation of relations of solidarity in today's new conditions will enable the two countries to transform their political independence into economic independence.

The Zimbabwe prime minister also referred to the current situation prevailing in southern Africa, which is characterized by the Pretoria racist regime's aggression against the region's independent states.

In reply, Angolan head of state Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed gratitude for the enthusiastic and friendly welcome extended to the Angolan delegation, which proves the strengthening of the ties forged between the two peoples during the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. This struggle, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, is still being pursued today to achieve the ultimate goal: total independence. This will be possible only with the attainment of economic independence.

The Angolan head of state also said that the two countries should strengthen their relations of cooperation in all spheres and not only in the economy. He later said that his visit to Zimbabwe is aimed basically at confirming our solidarity and friendship and at defining the general principles and general rules which will guide our cooperation.

Luncheon Speeches

AB140727 Paris AFP in English 0423 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Prime Minister Robert Mugabe called Wednesday on Black African nations to unite against "racist apartheid South Africa" and combine their defense forces to "teach the regime and its forces a lesson."

Mr Mugabe spoke at a luncheon he hosted for the visiting Angolan head of state, President Eduardo dos Santos. Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe is fully aware of the strategy he said South Africa is pursuing to destabilize southern Africa's Black-rule countries.

Mr Mugabe expressed regret that Mr dos Santos could visit Zimbabwe for only four days. "But the situation in their country is not a happy one because as I speak, South Africa forces are occupying the southern part of Angola." He said, "One hopes therefore that Africa will become more and more alert to the need, indeed more urgent need, to come to the defense of the people of Angola. It is high time that Africa was united against the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. It is also high time Africa unites its forces and teaches the regime and its forces a lesson."

Mr Mugabe said the government and people of Zimbabwe were in "total support and solidarity" with Angola in its efforts to expel the South Africans.

Speaking to Mr dos Santos, Mr Mugabe said: "Your fight to make your independence total and your defense of your territory is also the defense of Africa because any occupation by any external force of an inch of the territory of an independent state is a violation of Africa's sovereignty."

In response, Mr dos Santos said South Africa was engaging in attacks against Angola and other southern African states that support the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla movement fighting to end South African control of Namibia. He said an independent Namibia would be a threat to the continued existence of the apartheid regime.

Mr dos Santos said he is convinced that Namibia will become free, despite South Africa's military strength.

He also said that his visit to Zimbabwe will strengthen ties between the two countries, and that he expects his delegation will establish new areas of cooperation between Angola and Zimbabwe.

TWO MILITARY LEADERS INDICTED FOR TREASON

AB130828 Paris AFP in English 0409 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, Oct. 13 (AFP) -- The two top military leaders in opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's party were indicted Tuesday on charges of treason.

Dumiso Dabengwa, the former commander of Mr. Nkomo's wartime guerrilla army, the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), and Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, the deputy commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, were indicted in the high-security Chikurubi Prison outside Harare, presumably to prevent any escape attempts.

Their trial was set for January 10.

Five other men are also being charged with the two military leaders. The senior public prosecutor at Harare Magistrate Court said all seven men also face charges of possessing arms of war.

Mr. Dabengwa and Lieutenant General Masuku are highly popular with former ZIPRA troops who are now integrated into the national army.

After their arrest in March, many ZIPRA men deserted the army. They have been accused of robbing, kidnapping and killing more than 50 people, in apparent protest at the arrests.